

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS**

**JAN 12 1936**  
**HOUSING PROJECT FOR WHITES, AIM**

Chances Thought Good For Obtaining Federal Sum To Develop Sites

Birmingham, it is believed, stands a good chance of getting an allotment of funds for a low-cost housing project for white persons to cost as much or more than Smithfield Court, the Negro project.

Application for authorization of this project, together with options on land in several sites, has been on file with the Federal Emergency Administration, housing division, several months, without definite action having been taken.

Early last week the Birmingham Trades Council and more than 20 affiliated labor organizations sent a telegram to President Roosevelt asking that he order the allotment of funds applied for on the ground that Birmingham still has a large unemployment roll and the proposed project if undertaken, would to a large extent relieve that situation.

Following the union telegram, more than 70 groups in the East Birmingham area sent a similar telegram to the president. This one was signed by almost every organization and group of citizens in that section, ranging from the largest foundries to sewing circles and card clubs.

Copies of both telegrams were sent to Senators Black and Bankhead and Representative Huddleston with the request that they take the matter up with the Federal Emergency Administration and the president.

J. C. deHoll, chairman of the Birmingham authority, the managing agency of Smithfield Court, and also chairman of the advisory committee which made the surveys, collected data and handled negotiations looking to the locating of low-cost housing projects in Birmingham, received a letter from Senator Bankhead Saturday stating that he would take the matter up and exert his best efforts to obtain the allotment of funds requested.

The matter is to be pushed vigorously, Mr. deHoll says, and as the administration has only deferred action for the time, he expresses the belief the petition will be granted.

The telegram to the president stated that other Southern cities of Birmingham's population class, or lower, received more money for projects of this kind than Birmingham, and that the building of a Negro project here and none for white persons would not "set well" with white people.

**Five Thousand Alabamians Drawing Old-Age Pensions**

The Alabama Department of Public Welfare revealed yesterday it was pay-much each individual pensioner shall contribute towards old age pensions, with the County Welfare Board saying how

ing 5,000 old age pensioners an average draw of \$8 monthly, with individual payments ranging from \$5 in rural sectors to \$20 in the large cities.

Inadequate relief appropriations, the department said, had forced a reduction to 6,500 in the number of pensioners, entitled to a maximum of \$30 monthly under State social security laws passed by the 1935 Legislature for persons over 65.

Miss Elizabeth Elmore, director of the family welfare division, said that WPA-produced commodities had been used in many instances to supplement old age pensions, of which the Federal Government pays one-half with counties and the State each one-fourth of the cost.

**Appropriation Split Up**  
The 1936 extra session Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for functions of the Welfare Department, including relief for physically and mentally handicapped persons, and the State Board of Welfare earmarked only \$10,000 monthly of this amount for old age assistance.

Counties will contribute a like amount and the Federal Government \$20,000. "We have certified \$8 to the Federal Government as the average for old age pensions," said Miss Elmore, "and the national security board will match half of that amount each month."

"Due to heavy drains for other functions, including direct relief and aid to dependent children," she continued, "the State Welfare Board was able to earmark only \$10,000 monthly for old age pensions during the next six months." "In appropriating the \$250,000 to the various departments the board decided to stretch it over six months, but at the end of that time there will be no funds unless they are forthcoming from legislative appropriation or elsewhere."

**Pensions \$20 Here**  
Miss Elmore said it was her opinion monthly pensions in Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile would average "around \$20," with persons in Gadsden, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa and other larger towns receiving "more than \$8 average." Boards of Revenue in the various counties set the full amount any county will

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Birmingham, Ala. News

**RENTAL RISE OF NEGRO PROPERTY**

To the Editor The News:

I am sure the Negro population would appreciate some information concerning the sudden rise of Negro rental property of this city. In the last three months rents for this type of property have been raised from \$2 to \$5 a month.

The fact cannot be denied or evaded that the Negro has always been overcharged for his rents and in the buying of real estate. This form of exploitation of the Negro has partly kept him from being the desirable citizen that he probably wanted to be. I definitely know of a house that was built some 40 years ago, costing about \$300 to build; rented for 10 years at \$15 a month, five years at \$10; at present in the worst sort of condition to live in, rents for \$6 a month, the renting agent asking for a raise on the same dilapidated shack.

Considering the fact that these houses are built for gain on investments, why should the poor Negro be overcharged because he is a victim of economic circumstances? I am sure someone will suggest they make some effort to buy homes, but the usual result of this effort is discouraging, because of the low wage, high value for property, high rate of interest, aside from the more recent trend of unemployment which directly faces the Negro.

I am quite certain that the real estate agencies can enlighten the humble Negro population as to the reason for the upward trend of rent for these Negro shacks beside which Uncle Tom's cabin would look palatial.

Ensley. HENRY BELL.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

May 7, 1936

**LOW-COST HOME PLAN TO START**  
**Smithfield Project To Be Formally Opened By Jimmie Jones**

Applications for rental of apartments in the William B. Paterson Courts, negro slum-clearance project, are being received by W. P. Nelson, local negro, who has just completed a special course in low-rent housing in Washington, D. C. Instead of making application with Col. Louis Calvert, project manager, interested parties are requested to apply direct to Nelson, who has opened an office on South Union Street, which is located on the slum-clearance project property.

Col. Calvert said that more than 100 applications have already been filed. Be-cause Washington authorities have not yet worked out a rental price scale for the units, Col. Calvert stated that he has no information as to the rentals at Paterson Courts.

Except for an ice box and a stove, the Government will not install any of the portable furnishings or equipment in the units. Col. Calvert estimated it would be two months before the units are ready for occupancy.

Col. Calvert is also manager of a slum-clearance project for whites in West End. Work is said to be progressing satisfactorily on the buildings.

The exercises, which will last for only 30 minutes, will be held in the open at the intersection of First Street and Ninth Avenue, West.

**Band To Play**  
Sponsors of the program expressed much satisfaction over being able to get the band and chorus from Industrial High School for Negroes to furnish music for the program. The chorus has won a wide reputation throughout the entire country for its singing of Negro spirituals.

The housing unit, for which an appropriation of approximately \$2,500,000 was made, is a project of the housing division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

J. C. deHoll, chairman of the Birmingham authority for the project, will preside. Each speaker will be limited to three-minutes, so as to get through on scheduled time. Among those who will appear on the program is Charles E. Pynchon, Washington, special representative of A. R. Clas, director of the housing division.

**To Turn First Earth**  
Following Mr. Pynchon, City Commission President J. M. Jones will speak. Mr. Jones will turn the first spade of earth for the project. Others who will be heard are D. O. Whilldin, chief of architects who prepared plans for the project; Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer; John H. Adams, executive officer of the Zoning Board of Adjustment of Birmingham; Mrs. A. L. Kidd, president of the Women's Civic Club of Birmingham, and Dr. Guy E. Snavelly, president of Birmingham-Southern College and member of the advisory committee for the housing unit.

Bishop B. G. Shaw will deliver the opening prayer. Southern Construction Company was recently awarded the contract for the foundations at Smithfield Court and has already started work. A. M. Fromherz, district manager for the housing division, will remain in charge of the project until its completion.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

May 12, 1936

**Negro Apartments Now Ready To Rent**

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# World St

## Work Starts On Low-Cost Housing Project



City Commission President J. M. Jones is shown above turning the first spade of dirt Thursday for Smithfield Court, Negro low-cost housing project near Industrial High School. Mr. Jones, second from the right, is being observed, just to be sure he does a good job of it, by A. M. Fromherz, district manager for the housing division, standing on the left; J. C. deHoll, chairman of the housing authority, and Charles E. Pynchon, Washington, standing on the extreme right. Mr. Pynchon represented Housing Division Director A. R. Clas at the program here.

## Program Is Held At Site Of \$2,500,000 Building;

## Officials Present

Federal, county and city officials at ceremonies Thursday launching the project, echoed sentiments ofhousing unit to be constructed nearhousing unit. The Rev. P. J. European countries and said

The significance of Smithfield Court, not only to Birmingham and Alabama but also to the 49 other similar projects throughout the country, has been recognized to such an extent by A. R. Clas, director of the housing division, Federal Administration of Public Works, that he sent a special representative for the Thursday program.

Watkins, Negro minister, gave the opening prayer.

Charles E. Pynchon, Washington, representative of Director Clas was the first speaker.

"We in Washington are able to rate the merits of our project cities pretty accurately," he said, "and land counties but that payment of can say with candor and without attempting to flatter you that none of the projects had been offered as an alternative."

The federal government in this country alone can finance a program of any proportions.

Taking up the matter of taxation, he said the federal government cannot pay taxes on property it may remove from the tax rolls of cities

and land counties but that payment of 5 per cent of rentals from housing projects had been offered as an alternative.

Exercises were held outdoors in what will be the center of the housing unit. City Commission President J. M. Jones, Jr., turned the first spadeful of earth for the

be paid, and that legislation to this effect is now pending in Congress. Studies conducted, he said, show that slum areas cost cities much more than they pay back in taxes and that Smithfield Court, for instance, under the 5 per cent of rentals plan, will more than compensate the city for any losses in taxes.

## Jones Responds

City Commission President Jones responded to Mr. Pynchon's speech, pledging the city's support in making Smithfield Court a success.

Other speakers were D. O. Whilldin, chief architect for Smithfield Court; Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer; John Adams, executive officer of the Zoning Board of Adjustment of Birmingham; Mrs. A. L. Kidd, president of the Women's Civic Club of Birmingham, and Dr. Guy E. Snavely, president of Birmingham-Southern College and member of the housing authority for the Birmingham district.

Members of the authority are Mr. deHoll, chairman; the Rev. Graham Lacy, secretary; Dr. Dowling, Mrs. Roderick Beddow, Mrs. M. E. Moreland, Dr. Morris Newfield, James E. Mills, Dr. Snively and Brig. Gen. John C. Persons.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who is also PWA administrator, has shown keen interest in the Birmingham housing project.

project, shortly after noon Thursday. The unsavory facts of your slums which many cities, with short-sighted pride, refuse to recognize. Because of Birmingham's comparative youth, its slums are not as malodorous as those of many other large cities. Yet they exist, to your evident distress.

## DeHoll Presides

g J. C. deHoll, chairman of the housing authority for the project, presided. Industrial High School for Negroes had its band and chorus on hand to furnish the

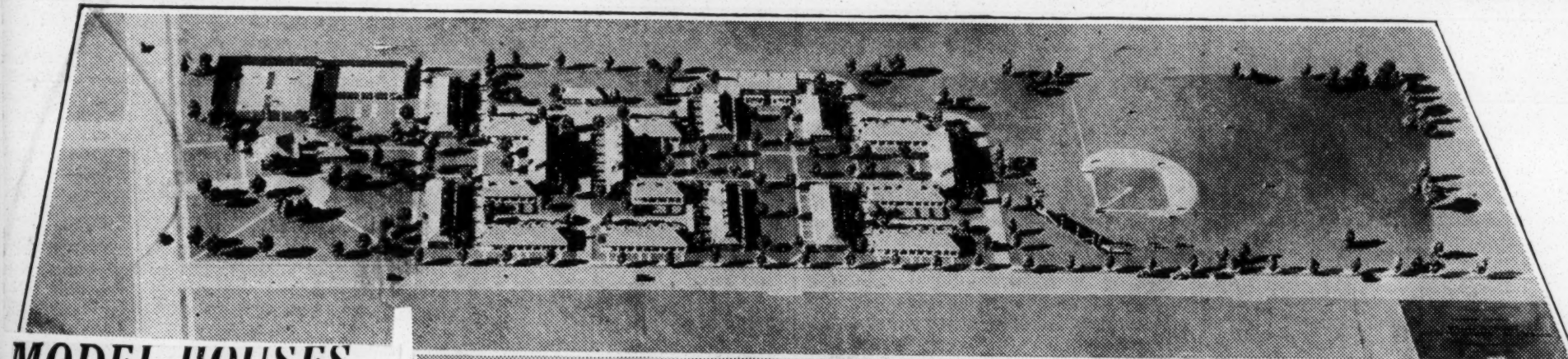
### Housing Work Cited

considered highly appropriate for Mr. Pynchon told of low-cost exercises pertaining to a Negro housing projects undertaken in several European countries and said the federal government in this country alone can finance a program of any proportions.

representative of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. Taking up the matter of taxation, he said the federal government cannot pay taxes on property it may remove from the tax rolls of cities accurately," he said, "and land counties but that payment of 5 per cent of rentals from housing projects had been offered as an alternative to the 35 on our list excels Birmingham."

ham in its appreciation of slum conditions and desire to remedy them. Mr. Pynchon explained that the comptroller-general had ruled special authorization must be made by Congress before this 5 per cent can

# Riverside Heights--Ideal Realized



## MODEL HOUSES SOON TO OPEN FOR OCCUPANTS



Two views of Riverside Heights, one of Montgomery's two low-cost housing projects, and among the first to be completed in the nation. The upper view, photographed from a model, shows how it will appear when completed. The street on the far left is Bell Street, while Eugene Street runs almost the length of the picture in the foreground. In the center, near Bell Street, is the old Chappelle House and behind it are basketball, tennis and horseshoe courts. To the far right is a baseball diamond, the north extremity of which overlooks the Alabama River. Below is a partial view of the huge cross-like court, which may be seen in the upper picture. Note the expansive lawns, attractive pitched roofs, and wide porches. The buildings shown here are located on the site where the first white settler built his home in 1814; where the city's first hospital was located, and where Gen. Wilson, U. S. A., met in combat with the Home Guards when he invaded Montgomery in 1865.

"What we most care to leave is not the administration of this fund did not anything tangible—but the quick eye to exist in America three years ago. Provide, the true soul to measure, the large procedure, design, and initiation were there hope to grasp the mighty issues of their theory only."

### After 60 Years

It is a far cry from the efforts of Octavia Hill, of 60 years ago, to the scheme projects was accomplished even under for rehousing the low income group of this confusion.

America under the policies of the New Deal. The rehousing program so far 1936, established that Techwood Homes, initiated may be quite a different concept from Octavia Hill's, but the unsanitary conditions, the sub-standard dwellings and the ingrowing rot of the shelter receiving negro tenants soon. Paterson offered the low income dwellers of America are as undesirable as ever.

The national Democratic convention, just held in Philadelphia, inserted the following plank for housing in the Democratic platform:

"We maintained that our people are entitled to decent, adequate housing at a price which they can afford."

There was allocated to the housing division approximately \$150,000,000, United States, and the Virgin Islands. There are 11 on which the general contractors are at work on the super-structure, 26 on which the foundation tract has been let, and 17 which are

### 54 Projects In All

There are 54 of these projects proposed by the Housing Division. They cover largely the eastern and southern United States, and the Virgin Islands. There are 11 on which the general contractors are at work on the super-structure, 26 on which the foundation tract has been let, and 17 which are

being advertised for bids. The Montgomery projects represent an expenditure of about \$900,000 and mean a trade turnover in the Montgomery territory of \$3,200,000 by their construction.

The Montgomery Advisory Committee has established certain standards of eligibility and preference for tenant selection for the projects. The family group may consist of the natural family or cohesive family.

It is not to include lodgers or transient paying guests.

Native-born local residents only are to be served.

It has been determined that the proper amount for shelter shall be 25 per cent of the gross income of the family, and \$1,200 per annum the maximum income. Preference shall be given to families who are now sheltered in sub-standard houses.

Limited surveys conducted in Montgomery establish that the low income group have the ability to pay \$3.50 a room a month for standard shelter, and this is the recommendation of the Montgomery Advisory Committee.

The committee is composed of Col. W. P. Screws, city commissioner; R. F. Hudson, publisher of The Advertiser; L. D.

Rouse, director of the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Charles A. Thigpen, and William Nicrosi, chairman.

This committee feels that it has largely done its duty in regard to the initiation of the first program in Montgomery. Its duty has been purely advisory. The Housing Division, with its Washington experts, is said to have had intricate knowledge far beyond the concept of the committee as to local conditions. The committee is proud that the projects have been built, even if they must be classified as demonstration projects. Gov.

Graves, shortly after taking office for the second time, had the Legislature enact a law creating a Corporate Housing Authority for the City of Montgomery. It is the intention to have this authority appointed at an early date to relieve the advisory committee. It is planned, also, that the Housing Authority shall take over the local projects from the Housing Division, based on the experience of the next year of operation and in accordance with the Healey Bill, which authorizes the administrator to sell these projects to local housing authorities, based on the ability of the people served to pay rent.

Riverside Heights, developed by the Housing Division and the Montgomery Advisory Committee for low-cost housing, is the white project. It is expected that local authorities will determine the type of family to be served.

### On Historic Spot

This development is situated on a 13-acre tract on the Alabama River bluff known as Chappelle's Bend. It is bounded on the south by Bell, and on the east, by Eugene Streets. The site is associated with many historical incidents. On this spot the first white settler built his home in 1814. The first hospital for the City of Montgomery was located here and later used by the Confederate Army. The old powder house, built in the late 50's, still stands on the bluff. When Gen. Wilson, of the Federal army, invaded Montgomery in 1865, he was met in combat by the Home Guards on the fields of this site.

The old Chappelle plantation home, of early Colonial design, is being retained as a community house. In its restoration, the original architectural treatment will be perpetuated.

The project consists of 14 fire-resistant buildings, providing 100 home units in one and two-story groups, a community house, a nursery, and a central laundry. To avoid overcrowding, ample space has been devoted to lawns and playgrounds which are planted with trees and shrubs, have been carefully landscaped.

Accommodations are available for both large and small families. There are 18 two-room, 50 three-room, 22 four-room, and ten five-room units in the project. They have been planned so that each room has outside windows with good light and pleasant views of lawns or gardens. Many rooms have windows on two sides. All houses have been designed for cross ventilation.

Each dwelling includes: A well equipped bathroom, modern plumbing for hot

Montgomery, noted since ante-bellum days as a city of culture and fine homes, soon will become the second community in the nation to have within its confines low-cost housing projects, designed to offer better living opportunities to those who, for economic reasons, have been denied decent housing conditions.

One of the projects, designated "Riverside Heights," and intended for white people only, is being completed on a 13-acre tract on the Alabama River bluff known as Chappelle's Bend, a site potent in the history of the State. The other, designated "William B. Paterson Courts" for negroes, and located opposite the State Teachers College, will be ready for occupancy in the near future.

The present low-cost housing movement for the low income group may be said to have its beginning in the work of Octavia Hill. She worked in England from 1864 to 1911 and her deep interest and clear concept of the problems facing the low income group of England stamped her as the leading social worker of that period.

In 1864 Ruskin, the English essayist and critic, was the first person of prominence to appreciate her efforts to properly shelter people. It was through him that she was able to start the first public housing, a social problem which excites great sympathy when applied to the low income group.

Three quotations taken from her letters illustrate her work:

"Almost the worst house, if the household be wisely governed, is better than ever so costly a one ill-managed."

"Impress upon the tenant that as long as he pays the rent, and is guided by the rules and regulations, the shelter is his," and;

and cold running water, an electric lighting system—an ice box, a stove which burns coal or wood and is equipped to heat running water, an outside fuel box, ample closet space.

The houses are attractively designed with pitched roofs and front porches. Each has a back stoop and a fenced back yard with room for clothes line and vegetable garden. Special provision has been made for garbage disposal,—concrete drainage racks, located in the rear of the buildings. This, especially, is in sharp contrast to Montgomery's unsightly and insanitary "front-door" system.

Miss Evelyn Merriam, management aid, and a native Alabamian, will be in charge of the Riverside Heights project, with the business office in the old Chappelle house, 528 Bell Street. She is, incidentally, now receiving applications.

The William B. Paterson Courts, negro project, was developed under the patronage of the Housing Division by the Montgomery Advisory Committee for low cost housing. It is located on an eight-acre tract opposite the State Teachers College where Decatur, South Union and Thurman Streets meet. It is planned for rental to negro families and standard accommodations are available.

The units have been planned so that each room has outside windows with good light and cross ventilation. Interior walls are plastered and decorated with washable paint. The masonry construction and steel casement windows have been used to make the buildings fireproof, and to keep out vermin. There are 14 two-room units, 87 three-room units; 40 four-room units, and 15 five-room units. The local advisory committee will determine the type of negro family to be served.

This project has been named in memory of William Burns Paterson, a native of Scotland, and a lineal descendant of the poet, Robert Burns. He founded what is now known as the Alabama State Teachers College, for negroes. He was one of Montgomery's most esteemed citizens, and the father of Sheriff Haygood Paterson.

It is the recommendation of the Montgomery Advisory Committee that not be a home for indigents, or a poor house. Although the management was not ready to announce the rent base for either project, applicants for homes were assured Riverside Heights and Paterson Courts would not be too expensive for them. In fact, Mr. Nicrosi said the rent to be charged would "fit the pocket-book."

The survey will ascertain the income of every applicant for an apartment or rooms, and if a person's income exceeds five times the rental, he will not be eligible for shelter in either place, Mr. Nicrosi advised.

Riverside Heights, which is being built for white families, will have 100 units and Paterson Courts for negroes, 156 units ranging from two to five rooms. Most of the units, it was said, have three rooms. There are already approximately 350 applications on file for houses in Paterson Courts, while at Riverside Heights only about 60 families have applied for rent.

Mr. Nicrosi and his aid in the survey said the families with children would get the preference at each place.

# Low-Cost Housing Survey Seeks Rent Schedule Here

## U.S. Apartment Occupants Will Be Chosen From Nicrosi Findings

A comprehensive survey of low-cost housing conditions in Montgomery will begin Monday under the direction of the housing division, Department of the Interior, and the management of Riverside Heights and Paterson Courts, the two slum-clearance projects now nearing completion in West End and near the State Teachers' College, respectively.

The chief purpose of the survey, it was announced yesterday, is to establish base rent schedules for the two Government-supervised projects, and also to determine which families now living in undesirable and insanitary houses are to occupy the new units.

William Nicrosi, general manager, said the plan now is to open Riverside Heights and Paterson Courts between Sept. 15 and Oct. 1. George Bailey, architectural engineer of the housing division in Washington, is in the city to assist Mr. Nicrosi in conducting the survey, which is expected to be completed in about three weeks. A force of about a dozen people have already been employed to make the survey.

In preparation for the work, Mr. Nicrosi said the Government was not interested in sheltering those who cannot shelter themselves. These two low-cost housing projects, he also stated, will not be a home for indigents, or a poor house.

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Dwelling accommodations in such low-cost housing projects as Paterson Courts and Riverside Heights shall be available only to families who lack sufficient income, without the benefit of financial assistance, to enable them to live in decent, safe, and sanitary houses and under other than overcrowded housing conditions.

At a recent meeting of the Montgomery advisory committee recommendation was made that the two low-cost housing projects conform to all requirements of an act of Congress adopted last Spring.

In determining the eligibility of families who will occupy the new houses, those making the survey will take into consideration both the applicant's financial condition and his present living conditions. The primary object of the Government's slum-clearance program is to raise the standard of living among those inhabiting the lowest type of dwellings, it was explained.

Miss Evelyn Merriam has been put in charge of the office at Riverside Heights and is now taking applications.

## Negro Community House Site Chosen At Selma

SELMA, ALA., Aug. 26.—(Special)—The site selected by a special committee from City Council and approved by the city's governing body for the purpose of building a negro community house, is a lot on Sylvan Street and Hinton Alley, it was announced.

The community house is to be built with WPA funds. The lot has been ordered purchased for \$2,000, of which \$1,500 will be paid by the city and the remaining \$500 by a committee headed by Dr. E. W. Gamble, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, who has been actively at the head of securing the building for Selma.

Provision has been made that purchase of the property from O. K. Erhart, a member of City Council, will not be consummated until approval to insure its building is received from the Works Progress Administration. Title to the property will be left to the city. No complaints have been registered from the public regarding the erection of the negro community house on the named site.

# EDITOR DESCRIBES SOUTH AS FRONTIER

Social, Economic, Political  
Advances Are In Progress

NEW YORK, Jan. 22. (AP)—  
The southern states were picture  
tonight by George Fort Milton, ed-  
itor of the Chattanooga News, as a  
American frontier where important  
social, economic and political ad-  
vances are in progress.

Substitution for farm tenancy  
of a system of farm owners who would  
abandon production of cotton for  
any other one crop for a program  
of diversified agriculture was pro-  
posed as a means toward economic  
salvation of a section predominant-  
ly agricultural.

Education toward higher level  
of intelligence and skill, the speak-  
er said, might abolish many indus-  
trial ills and do away with the un-  
derlying cause of such occurrence  
as lynchings.

Politically, Milton, who spoke be-  
fore the Institute of Arts and Sci-  
ences of Columbia University, found  
the south eager to have a two-party  
system but lacking a satisfactory  
substitute for traditional loyalty  
to the Democratic party.

He said demagogues had risen  
and found followings in the south  
because the people believe them-  
selves exploited and gladly follow  
those who attack the rich and the  
powerful to whom they have trans-  
ferred their resentment against an  
unjust system.

"There is an aching void for a  
second party," he said, "but the  
southern Republicans, a sad trav-  
esty of a party, cannot fill it. The  
thousands of geographical Demo-  
crats remain without another place  
to go."

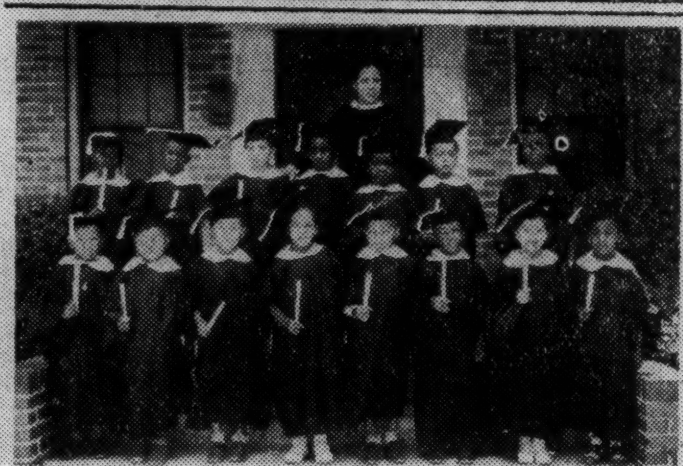
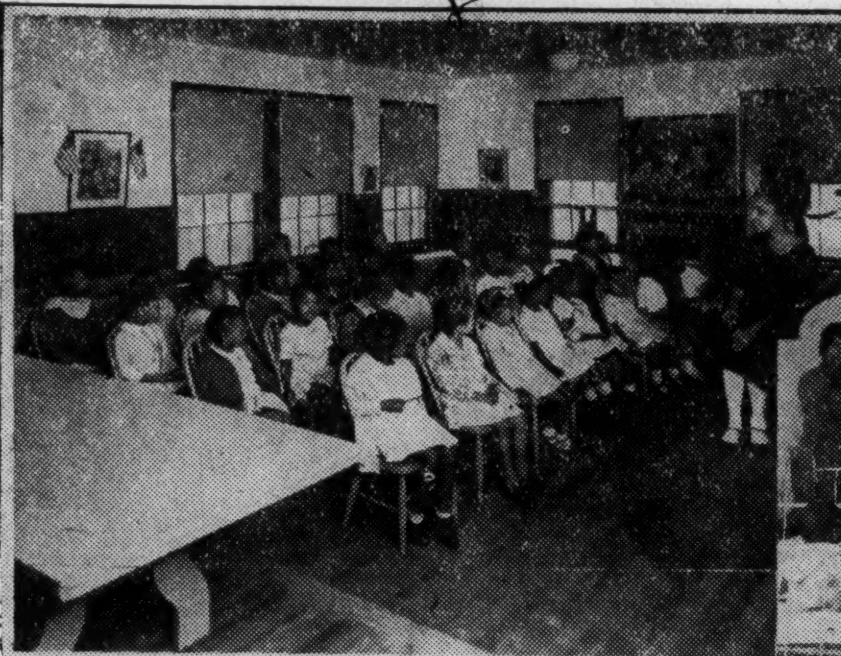
Evils of the tenant system were  
described as making farming in the  
south "not a way of life but an  
extractive process." The TVA was  
praised as "an enheartening exam-  
ple of the south and to the whole  
United States." The AAA, Milton  
said, was "a Godsend to the gasp-  
ing cotton section, but its benefits  
did not go far enough."

## BETHLEHEM HOUSE AND WHAT IT MEANS TO CITY OF B'HAM

*weekly news*

3-1-36

Birmingham, Ala.



PUBLICATION SPONSORED BY THE  
COUNCIL OF CLUBS

### NEGRO WORK

Bethlehem House, Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. J. R. White, Superintendent, reports:

As another year passes into history, we are grateful that God has  
given us a place to serve in this part of His vineyard. We are filled  
with gratitude for the progress that has been made in every depart-  
ment of the work here. We see results of our labors in the lives of  
those whom we teach in our different activities from day to day. Our  
boys and girls are so willing to share the good things of the Home with  
others in the community.

## 5,000 Pensions Paid To Eligible Negroes And Whites In Ala.

### Attempts To Make Racket Out of Pensions

#### Being Exposed

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) — Approximately 5,000 of the 12,000 Negro and white eligibles for old age assistance received checks from the state during both January and February, the Alabama Department of Public Welfare told the Associated Negro Press this week through Elizabeth B. Elmore, director of the bureau of family welfare.

A recent survey of county almshouses showed 460 Negro and 952 white residents, of which 270 Negroes and 604 whites were 65 years and over and therefore eligible for old age pensions. According to Miss Elmore, there were 285 colored men and 174 colored women in these institutions, of which 249 residents had no relatives. There were also nine husbands and wives in such almshouses as compared with 37 white couples.

One of the biggest problems faced in Alabama is that of combating fraudulent schemes regarding old age pensions, the directors said. Many destitute aged are sending in money from dimes to dollars to organizations promising pensions but unable to deliver. Such organizations are being investigated and exposed, Miss Elmore declared.

## 300 WORKING ON FEDERAL PROJECT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (SNS) — More than a hundred workmen began actual construction of the superstructure of Smithfield Court, low-cost housing project Monday. By the end of next week, more than three hundred men will be at work on the project that will house 544 families of low income and will represent an expenditure of \$2,518,000.

**Union Carpenters Work**  
A half dozen Negro union carpenters were at work on the construction of temporary offices on the grounds. The presence of Negro union carpenters came as a result of a fight covering a period of more than a year by local carpenters to get union recognition by the American Federation of Labor.

Local Number 1175 was set up last Wednesday by a national representative with thirty-three members. Some dozen or more have joined. The organization is officially named United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. L. M. Talbert was elected president of the local with Wardell Cunningham, Rufus A. Points, Charles H. Sneed and J. Santonia Simmons as other officers.

#### Modern Equipment

According to the blueprints and plans, only modern equipment will be installed in the units. Gas stoves will be installed in every apartment and connections for room heaters in other rooms. Electrical refrigeration of the latest type will be installed in the kitchens. Built in cabinets have been designed for the small modern kitchen that will be a remarkable feature of the project.

The community house will be as modern as any in the city and under the direct supervision of the park and recreation board. The city commissioners recently voted appropriations to equip the community house. Although organiza-

tions may use the house it is being built primarily for the tenants.

The low-cost housing project will not be completed until the fall of the year. The citizens' committee is awaiting word from Washington officials on the possibility of constructing the three story apartments as were originally planned. The three story apartments are planned to house 120 families in two, three, four and five room apartments.

The five blocks of apartment-houses will be one and two story and with two, three, four and five room units. Only families of low income will be permitted to rent the houses that will range around \$7.50 per room. The gas stove, electrical refrigeration, water will be furnished the tenant. Unless plans are changed, the tenant will receive free gas and electricity. Room heating will be optional with the tenant.

## Dallas Negroes Join Red Cross Roll Call

SELMA, ALA., Nov. 21.—(Special).—A negro division has been organized with officers and workers to solicit memberships and contributions which will help their blessing and enthusiastic endorsement here. A goal of 150 memberships is being sought by this negro division, headed by P. L. Lindsey, chairman; J. A. Edwards, co-chairman, and R. Kynette Lindsey, as secretary. The campaign will run until December 1. This goal is twice the record made by negro citizens who contributed to the Red Cross in 1935.

Ten minute talks will be made in all negro churches of Selma Sunday at 11 a.m. services to call attention to and urge support of the roll call.

Splendid gains have been reported by white workers in the roll call during the past few days, with the goal of 1,100 memberships more than half way in sight. There are a number of committees yet to report, but approximately \$1,100 has been received in contribution. Gasit was announced Saturday by P. M. Grist, chairman of the Dallas County chapter.

## Municipal Christmas Trees To Rise Here For Youngsters Of Both Races

The heart of Montgomery will beat stronger at this Christmas time for the needy families and individuals of the community than at any Yule season in many years. It was declared yesterday by those who are making extensive plans for carrying out this greatly enlarged program of charity. In their endeavor to make everybody happier on this joyous occasion, the different cooperating groups are planning to send Santa Claus into every destitute home in the city.

For the first time in years, if not the first time in the history of Montgomery, two big Christmas trees are to be provided for white and negro children of families not able to afford these extra gifts even at the Yule season. The white children will have their party on Christmas Eve in front of the Scottish Rite Temple on Dexter Avenue. The time and place for the tree for negro children had not been determined, but a committee was making plans for it.

Several thousand of these underprivileged youngsters will be beneficiaries of the Christmas tree movement, which was inaugurated by the order of Maccabees several weeks ago. The plan gained momentum day by day until it had become a community-wide project yesterday, with city officials, the Chamber of Commerce, numerous civic, fraternal and women's clubs, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other groups giving their blessing and enthusiastic endorsement. Mayor Gunt issued a proclamation, appealing to the people of Montgomery to support the Christmas tree movement with all their ardor and contribute to the fund for the purchase of gifts to be given to those children who otherwise might not get a glimpse of Santa.

#### Organization Tomorrow

The organization to make all arrangements for the Christmas tree parties will be formed at a meeting tomorrow at 11 a.m., in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium. Attending this meeting will be representatives from various civic clubs, Federal agencies in the city, and other cooperating organizations and individuals. It is proposed to provide toys and other Christmas stocking material for 2,000 or more children. To do this, directors of the movement said it would require a sizeable amount of money. But the management, confident the funds would be forthcoming, pointed out that the spirit of charity was at a new post-depression peak in Montgomery.

The Resettlement Administration, Treasury Accounts Department, and other Federal agencies of the city have been among the first to raise funds and give quantities of toys to the Christmas tree fund. Besides a load of toys, the Treasury Accounts Department has given liberally in cash. W. J. Davis, assistant to the regional director of the Resettlement Administration, has pledged a minimum of \$200 in cash from his office, it was announced. The Capitol Heights School is another early contributor with a wagon load of toys.

All children to receive gifts will be investigated and certification cards given to

insure proper distribution at the trees. The executive committee said it hoped to make this the most successful Christmas charity project in Montgomery's long history.

In his endorsement of the movement and appeal for its support, Mayor Gunter said:

"The Maccabees, a fraternal organization, undertook through its supervisor, W. W. Dover, to sponsor a Christmas tree in the city for underprivileged children. This good idea was immediately recognized by a number of children, and a tentative organization was formed. It was soon learned, however, that to have a tree of this kind and magnitude which would reach all classes of needy children, would require a larger organization than was at first thought necessary; and the appeal was made to all civic clubs and other groups to join in the movement.

"Many of these organizations have already responded, and it is hoped that by early this week all the other clubs and groups will come in and participate so as to make the movement an outstanding success. As the thought has grown and the spirit of charity that comes to all during the Yuletide, this movement has so expanded as to provide a Christmas tree, also, to the underprivileged colored children of the city, plans for which are now being perfected under the management of the Colored Civic Club, which is cooperating with the general committee. "Every safeguard has been thrown around the organization, so that each contribution to this worthy cause will be used for the purpose for which it is given. I am glad to say this is one charity that is being put on without any cost for overhead expenses.

"Now therefore, I, William A. Gunter, mayor of the City of Montgomery, wholeheartedly endorse this movement, and urge all our good citizens, both white and colored, who can afford to do so, to contribute to the tree fund when members of the committee solicit a donation.

"Furthermore, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Maccabees for originating this idea and in which many of our clubs and organizations, Federal agencies, and others are cooperating with all their enthusiasm."

## One Out of Six Thousand



Delegates to the Triennial Conference of Associated Country Women of the World included one colored farm woman and three home demonstration agents. Six thousand five hundred white farm women participated in the sessions at Constitution Hall. Left to right: Mrs. Lucille Maxwell, only colored farm woman; Alexander City, Ala.; Miss Effie Lee Bell, Dadeville, Ala.; Mrs. Laura Daly, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Miss Ethel Mae Campbell, East Tallahassee, Ala.

## Farm Women Told to Shed 'Inferiority,' Assert Selves

7,000 Hear Association President Address World Session.

Delegates Throng To Capital Meeting

Radio has brought her into closer contact with the outside world, better transportation has brought neighbors closer and the telephone has banished introspection and loneliness. "She is now poised and ready for any fate," declared the S. C. W. W. head.

"Surely a point has now been reached," she said, "when the country dwellers must shed their inferiority complex, assert the superiority of their standards of life and help forward their acceptance as the foundation on which civilization must build henceforward."

### Husband's Partner.

The farm woman of today is educated to take her place as her husband's partner, she has led the way in a new and great internationalism and she has a sense of duty and a lofty patriotism, Mrs. Watt said amid applause.

At the conclusion of the morning session, at which Mrs. Watt delivered her address, Mrs. Roosevelt took those women representing England, Canada, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Ceylon and other foreign lands for a trip through the Executive Mansion.

She was plied with many questions. It seemed that most of the visitors wanted to know how badly the White House was damaged by enemy fire in the War of 1812.

Earlier Mrs. Roosevelt inspected the American and foreign handicraft and home-making exhibits in the auditorium connecting the Labor and I. C. C. Buildings on Constitution avenue, where the afternoon meeting was held.

There she saw hooked rugs made from discarded stockings by enterprising farm women, examples of furniture rehabilitation and other demonstrations of feminine household ingenuity.

Hand-made products, as opposed to those turned out in mass by machines, were stoutly defended at the convention yesterday by Mrs. Charles Russell, of London, chairman of the handicrafts committee.

The educational value, individuality and economic feasibility of the handicrafts are among the more important reasons why they must survive in spite of the inroads of machine work, Mrs. Russell argued.

"I would like to beg you to consider the immense value to be had from a study of the arts and crafts of different countries," she said. "I feel that history has for so long been taught from the wrong angle in stressing always the national and political side.

"Surely the real history of civilization lies more truly in the cultural contributions which each country has made to the world's progress."

Not the least interesting event on yesterday's full program was the official debut of a cookbook entitled "Food in Its Relation to the Country Home." Representing a

three-year study, the volume contains 500 recipes contributed by housewives in more than 30 countries.

### Tamale Pie.

The collection runs the gastronomic gamut from Ceylonese pancakes to California tamale pie. Officials declared yesterday that the cookbook was in such heavy demand that extra printings probably would be necessary.

It was voted to make utilization of natural resources in and around the home the subject of the next three-year study.

Last night's program was devoted entirely to entertainment, with delegates from abroad offering folk songs and dances in the Federal auditorium. Among the performers were the Baroness Schroeder, Miss Edith Orr, of Dublin, and Frau Olga Kulitan and Mrs. Hilda Zolmanis, of Latvia.

The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation gave a brief historic pageant based on the routine of American farm women. A puppet show was another feature of the entertainment.

# Abandoning Of Slum Clearance Suit Hurts Low Cost Housing

WASHINGTON, D. C., (ANP—

The curtain is to be rung down upon further developments in low cost housing, according to interpretations of the administration's action Friday in dismissing the test case before the United States Supreme Court which would have decided whether the government had the right to condemn land for housing purposes.

The case, argument upon which was to have been begun Friday, had been brought to the court from Louisville, where a local federal court had denied the government's right to condemn property for a housing project contemplated there. Similar suits have held up housing developments in other cities, notably Chicago and Detroit.

In Chicago landholders backed a wealthy white organization, the Hyde Park Protective Association, had halted plans for one of the most pretentious of the low cost programs for Negro tenants. The site located on the near south side of Chicago was opposed by the white group which, it is said, hopes to reclaim that district now occupied by Negroes for whites. The Chicago Title and Trust Company, powerfully politically, is said to be active in the opposition in that city also.

## ACTION EXPLAINED

While no official statement has been made, it is assumed that the Negro developments already under way in Atlanta, Montgomery, Cleveland, Washington, Indianapolis, and Jacksonville will be permitted to proceed. On these, land has been bought, demolition of old buildings completed, contracts let and in most instances construction begun.

In explaining the withdrawal of the suit, the Department of Justice said that "in view of the long period of delay, caused by the court proceedings, the money originally allocated has been diverted to other projects not involved in litigation and where it was possible to go ahead with the work promptly."

At the same time it was made known that a new housing measure, the Wagner bill, will be introduced into the Senate next week by Senator Wagner of New York. The Wagner bill will provide for gov-

ernment-financial assistance for local housing authorities, but will carry on provision for building by the government itself.

Such a program means of course that the remarkable advantage gained under the housing act, insofar as Negroes are concerned, will hardly be possible to retain the gains made under the Federal Housing Administration.

## ADVANTAGE LAST

The FHA has negotiated contracts demanding that Negroes be employed on projects designed for Negroes, both in skilled and semi-skilled capacities. FHA has employed Negro architects and engineers and has committed itself to the proposition that housing developments built for Negroes shall be managed by Negroes.

All in all the housing program thus lost was regarded as the most successful New Deal venture insofar as its benefits to Negroes were concerned.

The Chicago project, authorities said, will continue to lag because there is no state housing act permitting the government to loan funds in Illinois. Twenty-two states however have such statutes upon their books.

It seems apparent that government attorneys, realizing that they would lose the case and thus afford another rebuff for the administration, preferred to avoid a definite decision in the matter and to carry on under the new housing measure to be introduced.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
EAGLE

JUL 19 1936

# Then and Now

## *What Everybody Knows*

by Clara Gruening Stillman

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE at Geneva recently published a report on "Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy" which broadcast the outstanding discovery that low wages mean insufficient and inferior food, and hence, one may add, poor health, defective physical and mental vitality, dependency, delinquency, a host of evils that vitiate the individual and encumber society with endless remedial agencies which never keep pace with the conditions they are designed to deal with. This discovery has been made and proven often. It is no secret that low wages are the fruitful source of many social ills, yet in accord with the strange modern tendency to spend time, money, effort and technique on elaborate investigations and scientific proofs of facts and conditions easily obvious to common sense, we continue to prove over and over what everybody knows. This is far from a criticism of the International Labor Office. In this cock-eyed world this is actually necessary. Constant repetition, emphasis and publicity, supporting and supported by organized political, economic and social efforts are the cumbrous levers that all too slowly move the massive inertia, the passive and active resistance of ignorance and self-interest that block the most axiomatically necessary improvements in our social life.

HERE is another study of social conditions "The Young Child in the Home" (Appleton-Century, \$3.) a publication of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. When complete these publications will represent the most comprehensive library of childhood ever assembled. Excellent, and furthermore the conclusions of this survey of three thousand American families, white and Negro, typifying seven socio-economic strata drawn from communities of various sizes in all major geographical sections of the country, are unimpeachable; namely, that as we approach the lower levels there are smaller homes, larger families, less food, less well selected, less neatness, less bathtubs, radios and telephones, less toys and books, more illness, less reading aloud and telling stories, more spanking, less educated parents with less interest in child study, less participation of the father in child training, less children up to their school grades, less cultural activities outside of school. We know these conditions with our minds but not sufficiently with our emotions and our wills to change them. Until we do they can not be demonstrated too often.

This study of the child of pre-school age shows how largely the child is conditioned by its home before it ever reaches school and even after it is six it spends only 1-4 or 1-5 of its time at school. The groups are based on the occupation, of the father, from the professional to the day laborer. The children are compared also by age levels according to the sex. We find few and slight differences between girls and boys.

Perhaps largely due to a difference in social and educative emphasis. Little girls tend slightly to have more fears, to learn to dress themselves at an earlier age, to be cleaner, to spend less time out of doors, to be slightly more jealous and more given to having favorite playmates. If there is a favorite parent it is usually the mother. In white families, Dr. Freud notwithstanding, girls tend to prefer their mothers, boys their fathers, while the colored are psycho-analytically orthodox.

THE study of Negro families brings out significantly the underprivileged condition of Negroes generally. They are divided into only two socio-economic groups, the mean conditions tending to approximate the lower groups among the white. Simple charts illustrate all these points as well as the use made of such public agencies as clinics, hospitals, day nurseries, nursery schools, visiting nurses, etc. The selection of urban Negroes only restricts the study considerably. It is otherwise limited in scope, nevertheless it has value and interest in giving an approximate cross sectional view of pre-school childhood in middle and working class homes and in its conclusions and suggestions.

It shows that there is a systematic progression of development from birth, which requires a certain standard of living to proceed normally, that the earliest years have an immense conditioning importance for all the rest of life, that children in lower economic levels are underprivileged physically and culturally; and offers excellent recommendations for improving their condition. High wages and a wise use of birth control are implicit and fundamental. The necessity of more extensive parent teaching, of more free kindergartens, nursery schools and playgrounds, and higher standards in sanitation and personnel in public institutions are shown to be imperative.

# Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1936

## Fla. State Social Work Conference Held

Miami, Fla., News  
June 6, 1936

### Help the Negroes

To the Editor of the Miami Daily News:

The Florida State Conference of Social Work was held at Daytona Beach, Florida on April 15, 16, 17 and 18. Dr. Paul Diggs represented St. Petersburg and spoke at the luncheon presided over by Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, President of Bethune-Cookman College. His subject was, "The Negroes' Participation in Worth While Projects". A report of the work done in St. Petersburg as well as in other communities in the State and elsewhere was given.

Dr. Diggs made a special plea in the name of Negro Youth for a larger and more permanent share in the program of recreation being fostered throughout the country not only by the Government but by the various communities. He urged that Negro citizens everywhere must come together and endeavor to secure better recreational facilities for our youth. He urged also that in cities where wholesome recreation is a part of the community life, delinquency and crime have been greatly reduced.

Mrs. Bethune asked that a copy of Dr. Diggs' report be sent to the President of the United States.

There still seems to be a big question to be decided here in Miami which each and every resident should take an interest in, that is the territory to the northwest of Miami referred to as "Colored Town." For years that district has stayed in the same dirty and unsanitary condition unnoticed by our city commission or mayor, but still a blot in the scenery that could not escape the eyes of the tourist. Situated in that part of town where cars must pass, it offers nothing but an example of carelessness and ignorance.

If enough interest was taken there we could slowly but surely reconstruct that part of town so as to make it fit for human beings to live. The colored race, as you may know, looks up to us for the first move. We are of the more intelligent race, supposedly, and we in turn should prove to those who are not our equals that we can be intelligent enough to realize that the negroes are here to stay and we must help them increase their knowledge and living conditions to a much higher standing, not only for their own benefit but for ours.

We cannot get very far if we have a large population of negroes acting as an anchor. Let's not try to cut the rope, but draw the anchor up on deck and set sail.

Miami.

HUMANE.

# Social Conditions, Improvement of -1936

Florida

Miami, Fla., News  
December 6, 1936

## MODEL NEGRO CITY COMPLETED HERE

The \$1,000,000 model negro housing city, Liberty Square, was turned over to Col. Clarence E. Coe, who will serve as temporary manager, yesterday. Actual construction on the project was concluded Dec. 1.

A telegram from Washington received yesterday by Col. Coe, who has represented the housing division of PWA during construction, informed him that he is to take over the 20 acres and 243 apartments on N. W. 62nd st. from the Walter Butler Co., of St. Paul, Minn., contractors.

Col. Coe said he will employ watchmen and arrange for utility service. Investigation of prospective negro renters is proceeding with the prospect that some will move into apartments within two weeks, he declared.

Miami, Fla. Herald  
December 27, 1936

## RENTAL SCHEDULE IS EXPECTED SOON

### *Selection of Liberty Square Tenants To Follow, Says Coe*

Word from Washington announcing the rental schedule for the Liberty Square, \$1,000,000 negro housing project, N. W. Sixty-second street and Fourteenth avenue, is expected within the next few days, Col. Clarence S. Coe, project manager, announced yesterday.

As soon as information is received authorizing them to admit tenants, selection of those whose applications have been accepted will begin, Colonel Coe said.

Installation of 243 iceboxes which arrived in three carloads at the project yesterday completed the final detail for admittance of the tenants. Landscaping and all other features of the project have been completed, he said.

# PROGRESS IN SOUTH IS NOTED BY EDITOR

**Talmadge's Move May Attract Reactionary Element, Milton Declares.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—(AP)—The southern states were pictured tonight by George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, as an American frontier where important social, economic and political advances are in progress.

Substitution for farm tenancy of a system of farm owners who would abandon production of cotton or any other crop for a program of diversified agriculture was proposed as a means toward economic salvation of a section predominantly agricultural.

Education toward higher levels of intelligence and skill, the speaker said, might abolish many industrial ills and do away with the underlying cause of such occurrences as lynchings.

Politically, Milton, who spoke before the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University, found the south eager to have a two-party system but lacking a satisfactory substitute for traditional loyalty to the democratic party.

He said demagogues had risen and found followings in the south because the people believe themselves exploited and gladly follow those who attack the rich and the powerful to whom they have transferred their resentment against an unjust system.

"There is an aching void for a second party," he said, "but the southern republicans, a sad travesty of a party, cannot fill it. The thousands of geographical democrats remain without another place to go."

He added that recent moves by Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, toward forming a new party to challenge President Roosevelt might attract reactionaries and lay the framework for a division between the south's liberal and conservative groups and, "if so it would go far to counter-balance the bad of the Talmadge enterprise."

Evils of the tenant system were described as making farming in the south "not a way of life but an extractive process." The TVA was praised as "an enheartening example to the south and to the whole United States." The AAA, Milton said, was "a god-send to the gasping cotton section but its benefits did not go far enough."

Turning to the industrial side of the picture he said "it isn't the mill owner, or even the militia, but the farmer who makes southern strikes so hopeless. Farm income is so pitifully low that almost any town or city pay roll wage seems luxury to the farm boy or girl."

The negro, he said, is being given a more favored place in the south with increasing opportunities to improve himself. Recalling four years experience as chairman of the Southern Commission to Study Lynching, Milton said he had found a correlation between economic and social conditions and lynchings.

"Whenever a community was on the fringe of economic distress lynchings were not unexpected," he said. "They afforded chance to discharge tensions otherwise insupportable."

DANVILLE, VA.

REGISTER

MAR 3 - 1936

TOO OPTIMISTIC

In an article in the current number of The Commonwealth, published by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, there is an article by G. Watson James, public relations agent for the WPA recounting the things it has done in Virginia. The article is well written and has a wholesome respect for statistics. It contains this paragraph and editorial conclusion:

The WPA has solved the transient problem through its camp management section, which is now operating ten work camps. The work base camp is situated at Fort Eustis. There are housed approximately 3,000 white and Negro transients. Buildings left standing after the demolition of the fort unit have been completely renovated for the use of the workers. Activities at this location include mattress workshops, sewing rooms, a cannery, educational classes and an aviation school.

This suggests the number and variety of worthwhile projects upon which the transient camps are at work. But the men in them represent the cream of the crop of transients we had when works progress began. The WPA has not solved the transient problem. The old chronic transients are still on the road, working the "brother-can-you-spare-a-dime" racket; the elements among them with marked anti-social tendencies are still anti-social. The transient program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was a grander overnight flop for the vast majority of transients, who are right back where they started or perhaps somewhere else on the circle they were following—when the Government stepped in to give them a New Deal.

The transients went round and round and they were never even embarrassed by being asked questions at the temporary shelters. The plot, of course, was to lure them into the permanent camps with kindness and there to rehabilitate them. The program would have been fine if the majority of transients had been sensible enough to go to the camps where they were to be well fed and an effort was to be made to rehabilitate them through a constructive program that included some informal edu-

cation in the trades. What was not realized until too late was that the best of the transients would have enlisted for the camps anyway and we lost a golden opportunity to at least learn something valuable about the chronic hobo. Ours is the only country in the world that would permit him to roam over the land without restraint making a living by wits that are so poor that they frequently force him to enter the criminal class. No, Mr. James, that problem is not solved. We do not even know how many transients there are in the country because we didn't even register them accurately.

**WILL EMPLOY 11,765  
IN SOCIAL SECURITY**

*J. Jones*  
**Federal Board to Register  
26,000,000 Wage Earners,  
3,500,000 Employers.**

*By 10-36*  
**MUST BE READY BY JAN. 1**  
*Newspaper*  
**Twelve Regional Organizations  
Tentatively Fixed—\$899,021  
Granted for Child Aid.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Social Security Board expects to have 11,765 employees on its payroll during the fiscal year 1937, with 3,750 in Washington, according to statements filed with the House Committee on Appropriations.

Although the board has moved into the old Labor Department building in the last two weeks, these quarters will soon be inadequate.

The Bureau of Old-Age Benefits, a month in Mississippi to \$30 a month in Utah and the District of Columbia. Other States have begun the collection of taxes from employers and contributions from employees soon after Jan. 1, 1937, when this section of the Security Act goes into effect. Before that time, however, the bureau hopes to have virtually completed the registration of 26,000,000 wage earners and 3,500,000 employees.

The wage earners will be identified by a card and an account number and each will also have a metal disk showing the account number.

The danger of delaying the gathering of the 26,000,000 names until the first of the year was explained to the House committee by Murray Latimer, head of the bureau, who said that a million wage earners change jobs each month.

**Tells Danger of Delay**

To wait until Jan. 1, to begin getting data required would mean waiting four months. By that time 4,000,000 wage earners would have changed jobs and would be without account numbers; innumerable complaints would be made by them alleging that their employers were not accounting for their payments and getting the machinery in smooth working order would be jeopardized if not made impossible.

Gathering of the 26,000,000 employees' names will begin as soon as the money is made available by Congress. The data must be on hand by Jan. 1, for claims will be filed at the rate of 1,000 a day beginning then. It is estimated that for the first six months of 1927, 150,000 claims will be filed, of which 75 per cent will be for death benefits.

A table filed with the subcommittee showed that the twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia in which pay old-age pensions disburse amounts ranging from \$3.50

a month in Mississippi to \$30 a month in Utah and the District of Columbia. Other States have old-age assistance laws, but before they may be reimbursed dollar for dollar from Federal funds, their plans must obtain the approval of the Social Security Board.

**State Pension Estimates**

Here is the table showing the States' estimates of gross old-age payments per individual during the quarter beginning April 1, 1936, under plans approved as of April 14, 1936:

Average Monthly Payments.	State.	Average Monthly Payments.	State.
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Alabama ...\$8.00	Nebraska ..18.33
Arkansas ..10.00	N. H. ....20.00
Conn. ....19.83	New Mexico.10.00
Delaware ...10.00	N. Dakota..20.00
Dist. of Col..30.00	Ohio .....15.00
Idaho .....25.00	Okl. ....8.00
Indiana ....16.00	Oregon ....25.00
Iowa .....14.00	Rhode Isl'd.18.00
Maine .....25.00	Texas .....20.00
Maryland ..18.00	Utah .....30.00
Mass. ....25.00	Vermont ...11.00
Minnesota ..25.00	Wash. ....20.00
Mississippi.. 3.50	Wisconsin ..20.00
Missouri ... 9.50	Wyoming ...24.28
Michigan ...16.00	

**Organization by Regions**

The Social Security Board revealed that it had tentatively decided upon twelve regional organizations as follows:

- Region 1, Headquarters at Boston—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
- Region 2, New York City—New York.
- Region 3, Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey.
- Region 4, Washington—District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.
- Region 5, Columbus—Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan.
- Region 6, Chicago—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.
- Region 7, Birmingham—Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee.
- Region 8, Minneapolis—Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.
- Region 9, Kansas City—Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma.
- Region 10, San Antonio—Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico.
- Region 11, Denver—Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming.
- Region 12, San Francisco—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

**Grants for Children**

Federal grants for aid to dependent children in sixteen States and the District of Columbia and for the administration of these grants, authorized as of April 24, 1936, amounted to \$899,021. In addition eight States have submitted plans for approval calling for additional grants of \$1,212,000 for the next three months.

In the seventeen subdivisions with approved plans for aid to dependent children such grants have been given to 142,878 individuals. The grants vary from \$3.50 in Alabama to \$15 in the District of Columbia and Indiana. The States' estimate of average gross aid to dependent children during the quarter beginning April 1, 1936, under plans approved as of April 24, 1936, follows:

Average	Average
---------	---------

State.	Monthly Pay- ments.	State.	Monthly Pay- ments.
Alabama ...	\$3.50	New Hamp...	11.51
Arizona ....	14.33	New Mex...	7.50
Arkansas ...	10.00	Oklahoma ..	4.00
Dist. of Col.	15.00	Utah .....	14.03
Idaho .....	12.50	Vermont ...	9.00
Indiana ....	15.00	Wash'ton ..	14.00
Maine .....	12.72	Wisconsin ..	13.00
Maryland ...	12.00	Wyoming ...	11.35
Nebraska ...	11.84		

The Social Security Board announced today that two United States Treasury checks totaling \$113,520.80 had been issued to cover the costs of administering the unemployment compensation laws of Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for the months of April, May and June.

Wisconsin, whose law affects about 400,000 employees, gets \$79,369.85; New Hampshire, whose law affects approximately 107,000 employed, gets \$34,150.95.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser  
May 8, 1936

## THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SOUTH

There are days when editors like to sit down and blow off steam. The blue Dothan Eagle, for instance, says in its sadness:

Yesterday The Eagle reproduced a long and penetrating editorial from The Tuscaloosa News exposing the discrimination against Alabama and other Southern States in regard to the allocation of Federal funds for relief and other purposes.

A few of those facts bear stressing.

Take, for example, Nevada. That sparsely-populated State received \$3,077 per family for relief, whereas Alabama received only \$516, Kentucky \$370, Oklahoma, \$393, and the other Southern States proportionately as little.

And, for another example: During the fiscal year from July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, Alabama received \$9,780,926 under the AAA program. During this same period Alabama paid \$10,504,620 in processing taxes. Thus, for every dollar of benefits, we paid \$1.07 in taxes to make up for it.

As a horrible comparison, the State of Iowa (and home of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace) was receiving \$68,137,228, and paid processing taxes of only \$9,809,870! Thus, while Alabama was paying \$1.07 for every dollar of benefit, Iowa was paying only 14 cents!

The Tuscaloosa News charges that this is playing politics in grand manner, and The Eagle agrees.

Why are the Southern States invariably snubbed or ignored by presidential administrations, whether they be Democrat or Republican? Whether we like to admit it or not, the Negro question is responsible.

The Negro question caused the War Between the States. It generated such hatred among the Northerners that the South was pitilessly crushed during Reconstruction. This period of persecution has not yet ended. The North unsuccessfully attempted to force the Negro ballot upon the white South, and the North is still making the

South pay in more ways than one.

Until the Hoover-Smith campaign of 1928 when the Catholic scare split the South, this section had remained solidly Democratic since the War, and the reason the South has remained solid is because of the Negro question. Until Franklin D. Roosevelt went into office the South felt that it had a friend in the White House every time a Democrat was elected. It felt that no Force Bill—such as the Massachusetts Senator Lodge once tried to force through Congress—would be enacted. But Roosevelt, with his sunny smile and aimless chatter about a "more abundant life," is not sympathetic with the South, its point of view or its institutions. He is the first Democrat in the history of the Republic to espouse a Federal anti-lynching bill, which is a fool idea, and an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any young men and women working until they are 18 years old—which is another fool idea. The enactment into law of either or both of these grotesque notions would be a crushing blow to the South. Yet what is the result? Practically every newspaper and leading politician in the South is for Roosevelt's re-election.

If the South were as independent in its politics as, say, Illinois, the South could expect more out of Washington than crumbs and supercilious glances.

But we are hide-bound, and blindly follow the Democratic banner which, insofar as the present administration is concerned, is futile.

Naturally, we can expect nothing from a Republican administration. And when a Democratic administration plays politics to the extent the present administration has played with Federal monies, and then undertakes to ram two laws down our throats that would further cripple us—where, in high Heaven, are we to turn?

The Editor of The Montgomery Advertiser has lately been writing some excellent pieces on the South and her moral, intellectual and economic condition. Perhaps he can enlighten us.

The Advertiser confesses that it is unable to give a ready explanation of the apparently discriminatory figures quoted by The Tuscaloosa News and The Dothan Eagle, but it suspects that the answer is not to be found in willful discrimination against the South. It suspects rather that the answer may be found in the conditions peculiar to each region. For one thing Alabama is a more highly industrialized State than Nevada, and probably more highly industrialized than Iowa. Naturally the greater the gross volume of manufactures the larger the gross processing taxes would be.

Family relief costs naturally vary with the ordinary living costs. Certainly it should cost more to maintain a distressed family in New York City than in Dothan or Tuscaloosa or Montgomery.

But what about sparsely settled Nevada? Again we may only theorize, but there are certain factors to be taken into ac-

count: The more sparsely settled a distressed area is the greater the difficulty Roosevelt with sectional prejudice. Mr. in getting supplies to that family, even Roosevelt is an adroit politician and he where living costs are not relatively high. has his share of faults, but sectional prejudice. The cost of transportation and other necessary services necessarily would in-among them.

crease in proportion to the fewness of The South has no grievance against those requiring aid; but the administration that any other region live overhead would not be correspond-has not. The South has special reasons ngly low. It would be some lower, how-to be grateful for the friendly, sympathetic consideration which it has received at the hands of this administration.

Besides the South has a longer growing season. It has two vegetable seasons. against one for the rest of the country.

Because the South is a warmer region than any other it requires less fuel and its clothing requirements are less.

At all events we fail to see how the administration would gain any political advantage worth having by over-paying Nevada's relief roll citizens. Nevada, having few people, wields negligible political influence. There would be no point in giving Nevada \$3,077 per family and giving powerful, doubtful Kentucky only \$370, if political motives governed the distribution.

What surprises The Advertiser more is that Alabama families should have received \$516 for relief while Kentucky and Oklahoma received substantially less. Both Kentucky and Oklahoma have a shorter open season than Alabama, both have colder winters. At this point we take a bow and invite some other theorizer to try his hand.

Certainly so far as Democratic Alabama is concerned it has no cause for complaint. The New Deal has sent or promised to send more than \$80,000,000 into Alabama to be expended by its various agencies—AAA, WPA, HOLC, PWA and all the others.

The South's cotton subsidies were fixed at a rate dictated by Southern Senators and Representatives, just as the wheat, corn and other subsidies were dictated by Congressional leaders representing the regions that grow these commodities in greatest abundance.

Southern farmers have had access to low Federal credits, our home owners and home-seekers, have had access to low home credits, our bank depositors have been protected by banking insurance, our good roads mileage has been increased, old roads improved, countless new public buildings, water works, fire houses, city halls have been erected mainly by means of Federal aid. Our cities have been beautified, our farms terraced, our swamps drained, or at least will be.

# THOUSANDS GET MODERN HOMES UNDER R A PLAN

Hospital ....	85,311	
Negro Land Grant Colleges (and others) .....	1,500,000	
Other Hosps. ..	3,379,118	
Grand Total .....		\$13,776,880

a correlated survey. The two studies have given employment to more than 2,000 Negro white-collar workers. Negro government officials in the Interior Department have been responsible for the administration of over \$700,000 of Federal funds.

(Note—Mr. Evans is Social Economist in the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C. Among the colored race he is recognized as an authority on problems which the Resettlement Administration was established to handle. The following article incorporates an explanation of the aims and objectives of the Resettlement Administration with particular reference to Negroes. The article was written by Mr. Evans following a nation-wide tour, in which he visited regional directors of the Resettlement Administration and conferred with them on problems of the Negro and Resettlement.)

A policy of non-discrimination, adopted by the Administrator of Public Works on the basis of a percentage plan worked out by the adviser on Negro affairs, has resulted in protection for Negro labor, skilled and unskilled, on all Public Works Administration housing projects. An examination of the payrolls for ten of the projects farthest advanced as of August, 1936, reveals the following facts:

Negro, \$196,546.62; white, \$1,047,813.92; total, \$1,244,360.54; 15.8 per cent Negro.

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c Total Negro, \$621,089.07; total  
s white, \$1,351,420.75; total spent, \$1,  
d 972,509.82; total per cent Negro,  
e 31.48.

By the above figures it can be seen that the Negro in the building and trades industry has received, as a result of the policy of fairness established by the Administrator of the Public Works Administration, his full share of the money spent for labor in housing construction thus far. There is no reason to suppose that this policy will not be maintained.

Another significant fact in this connection is that Negro construction laborers are now being employed on the Grand Coulee Dam project in the State of Washington as contrasted with the experience of Negro workers who sought employment on Boulder Dam. The Coulee Dam, a \$63,000,000 project, was initiated by the present Secretary of the Interior whose policy of non-discrimination served as a vehicle through which Negro labor was protected.

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The office of the Adviser on Negro Affairs is administering and sponsoring a survey of the training and employment of white-collar and skilled Negro workers. The Works Progress Administration allotted \$470,000 for this survey, and at the peak of employment, it gave jobs to 1,700 Negro clerical workers in 32 States. In addition, the Office of Education, of the Department of the Interior received \$270,000 for

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The total cost of housing projects under construction in the United States is \$130,000,000. The cost of projects which Negroes will share in whole or in part is \$63,759,000.

A total of \$13,776,880 has been granted for Negro education and health.

**Reynolds Reflect Aid Given**

Negro skilled labor receives 15.8 per cent of the income from the payrolls of the ten most advanced projects of the Public Works Administration; semi-skilled labor 20.9 per cent, and unskilled labor, 64.1 per cent, or a total of 31.48 per cent of the \$1,972,509.82 expended on these projects as of August, 1936.

Total number of PWA low-cost housing projects approved and under construction ..... 47

Total cost of housing projects under construction in U. S. .... \$130,000,000

Number of housing projects intended for Negro occupancy ..... 38,030,000

Number of housing projects intended for mixed occupancy ..... 9

A detailed description of benefits from the Department of the Interior and Public Works Administration follows:

Total cost of housing projects intended for mixed occupancy .....	25,729,000
Grand Total of housing	

Since the beginning of the New Deal in 1933, 32 persons have been appointed to administrative, executive, and technical positions with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the Department of the Interior.

Architects .....	14
Advisory Staff .....	5
Housing Executives .....	8
Lawyers (Solicitors) .....	2
Engineers (Supervising) ..	1
CCC Camp Foreman .....	1

By **JOSEPH H. B. EVANS**  
Negro families are finding new opportunities in every aspect of the program of the Resettlement Administration.

The extent of the provisions we are making for colored families varies in every region, depending upon the percentage of colored population in each land projects. These projects are placed. For instance, we have many part of the Resettlement Administration's land use program involving the purchase of misused, unproductive agricultural land for conversion to some beneficial public use, such as public park, forests, grazing ranges or wild-life refuges. In the western states where the number of colored families is relatively small as compared to the white population. We feel that only in this way can we insure the colored

Approximately 700,000 acres of land are included in these 15 land-use projects, the names, locations and proposed acreage are as follows:

Through its land use, resettlement, rehabilitation, and debt adjustment programs, the Resettlement Administration is expanding its helping hand to destitute families, low-income and industrial workers, debt-burdened farmers, and to families hopelessly stranded in worn-out agricultural and oil areas. Provisions have been made for Negro families in every part of this four-fold program.

Recreational areas with picnic grounds, over-night cabins, beaches, fishing, game and boating facilities, or improved grazing and forestry areas are provided for Negro families in connection with the development work now under way on 15

development, Elizabethtown, N. C., in addition to some 8,000 Negroes conservation measures are being taken Administration is con-  
30,000 acres; Clemson College De- employed on other land use project. Of the families now living structing, and sometimes to individ-  
velopment, Clemson College, S. C., ect's throughout the country. on the purchased areas, 124 are in rural farms in the midst of an al-  
24,968 acres; Polinsett Development, One of the most interesting of poor circumstances and will require ready established farming com-  
Sumter, S. C., 27,936 acres; Sand these land use projects is the Tuskegee aid of the Resettlement Admin- munity. Twelve such rural com-  
Hills Development, McBee, S. C., eege Development, which has been illustration in moving to new home munities, providing homes for col-  
36,248 acres. developed and planned under the on good land.  
Development work on these 15 guidance of the Tuskegee Institute. The stranded farm families who of development in 10 states.  
land use projects in which Negro Here, 10,000 acres of badly eroded must be assisted in finding new Another way the Resettlement  
families participate, is furnishing land is being forested and other homes, go sometimes to the new ag- Administration is assisting destitute  
employment to some 4,500 Negroes agricultural communities the Resettlement farms through its rehabili-

# MILLIONS SPENT TO MAKE HOMES FOR RACE TENANTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Evidence of the present high incidence of Negro employment in the Federal service was obtained this week from an investigation of government sources complete to September 15.

This investigation disclosed that there has not only been a remarkable increase in the number of administrative, skilled and clerical. In 1936, there were 699 Negro workers in the Department of the Interior and the Public Works Administration, the number of the Interior. Of this number also that the government has been employed since exercised extraordinary care to see the inauguration of the present administration. The Negro worker in 1936, there are 247 industry receives his just share of Negro administrative, clerical, and money allotted for income that Negro workers in the Public groves be provided for the Federal Works Administration. This makes housing programs for Negro total of 946 Negro skilled and housing education and health be duly aid-merical workers employed in the ed.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

A total of \$13,776,880 has been granted for Negro education and health.

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## EMPLOYMENT

Since the beginning of the New Deal in 1933, 32 persons have been appointed to administrative, executive, and technical positions with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the Department of the Interior.

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- Housing Executives ..... 8
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## SURVEY

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By JOSEPH H. B. EVANS

Negro families are finding new opportunities in every aspect of the program of the Resettlement Administration. The extent of the provisions we are making for colored families varies in every region, depending upon the percentage of colored population in each land project. These projects are placed. For instance, we have many part of the Resettlement Administration more projects in the southern than in the northern states where the percentage of colored population is higher. In the western states where the percentage of colored population is lower, the projects are more numerous and the provisions are more extensive.

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tation program. This program is country, there are large representatives for farmers who, although they are actions of Negro workers. In addition living on good land yet for action to these, there are Negroes of a variety of reasons, cannot make appointed to administrative, technical livelihood. They may be too heavy-cal and clerical jobs, both in the ily burdened by debts, mortgages, Washington office and in the field. lack of seed and equipment, or they At the present time, there are 146 may find their capital and credit appointees in the Washington of both wiped out by drought, low office and 93 in the regional offices. farm prices or their own unwise I believe you will agree with me farm management. To deserving that every phase of the Resettle- farmers of this type, loans or oc- ment Administration's program of- casional outright grants of money fers new opportunities, both for the are made to enable them to get technically trained Negro as well their present farms back on a pay-as for the under-privileged colored ing basis. family. And there is no doubt in

Since loans are made to farmers my mind after my recent field trip whose credit through ordinary that Negroes everywhere are tak- sources has been exhausted, the ing advantage of these. best security is the character of the family being aided. A large part of the farmers who have proved themselves worthy of this sort of trust have been colored.

Still another activity of the pro- gram of rehabilitation is farm debt adjustment whereby the debtor and creditor are brought together in a round table discussion. Debts which were based on inflated land values simply cannot be paid with crops which present prices are received. Creditors have realized that foreclosure is often to their disadvantage quite apart from the disaster it brings to the debtor. Through this program, approximately 41,000 farmers, including numerous colored farmers, have been enabled to save their farms from foreclosure and loss. The methods of reduction used have been lowering of rates and interest, cutting down the principle and extending the period for making payment.

This three-fold program aids the farmer. The direct needs of the city family are met by the fourth phase of the Resettlement Administration's program—suburban resettlement. This program is one of demonstration which it is hoped will not only add much to the knowledge of town planning in America, but also point the way to providing adequate housing facilities within the means of low-income families. Three model suburban communities are now being built in the suburbs of Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Washington, D. C. In the plans for these communities, racial discrimination has been guarded against. As on all resettlement jobs, colored workers are employed under conditions of work uniform with those of any others on the projects. And homes for colored families are also planned in the suburban communities. (At Greenbelt, the community near Washington, plans call for 250 homes for colored families.)

An all Negro suburban housing project, planned and developed by colored technicians and workers, is now nearing completion near Newport News, Va.

On Resettlement jobs all over the

# 17 OF 50 HOUSING PROJECTS FOR RACE; TWO TO BE MIXED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10—Approved or already under construction are 19 housing projects which will provide living quarters for Race families. These represent but a phase of the government's slum clearance program which is fostering a total of 50 such projects.

Making no attempt to institute a policy which conflicts with that of the local in which the projects are located, all with the exception of two, are either strictly white or strictly black. The two exceptions are in Buffalo, N. Y., and—surprisingly—Lexington, Ky., where the Lang Field project is the former and the Blue Grass Park undertaking in the latter will have mixed tenants.

The program of the Housing Division, now completely in construction phases, will provide some 25,000 modern, comfortable, efficient dwelling units at low rentals. In addition, seven limited dividend corporation housing projects have been completed under Division supervision, and are occupied by some 11,000 persons.

The sites for the Federal projects aggregate an area of approximately 52,000,000 square feet. Acquisition of this large amount of urban land represents probably the largest program of urban land assemblage ever undertaken by one single organization, Mr. Clas reported to the Administrator.

"It is estimated by the Division," Mr. Clas said, "that the construction of these projects will mean jobs for approximately one year for 50,000 men directly at sites. Many thousands more will be employed in private industry for this construction represents one of the largest demands for building supplies for a single program on record.

"In hours of labor," Mr. Clas said, "the program means the creation of somewhere around 38,000,000 man-hours of direct labor and around 75,000,000 man-hours of indirect labor in production and fabrication of raw materials, transportation and handling.

"The program will make available to some 25,000 families who never before had decent roofs over their heads, modest but comfortable modern housing, carefully designed and healthful to live in. The Division is demonstrating for the first time in the United States the advantages of wiping out slum areas

000.) Contract for construction of foundations for 285 row houses awarded to Tidewater Construction Company, of Norfolk, Va. Contract price \$141,861.

**DETROIT, MICH.**  
Brewster: Allocation \$5,500,000. Contract for demolition of existing substandard structures awarded to the Cleveland Wrecking Company of Cleveland, O. Site being cleared for erection of 1,032 apartments, row houses and flats. Contract price \$7,640.

**EVANSVILLE, IND.**  
Lincoln Gardens: Allocation \$1,000,000. Demolition contract awarded to Riverside Lumber and Equipment Corporation, of Evansville. Site being cleared for construction of 200 row houses and flats. Contractor will pay \$2,600 to the Federal Government.

**MIAMI, FLA.**  
Sixty-Second Street: Allocation \$1,000,000. Contract for general construction of 243 row houses awarded to Walter Butler, of St. Paul, Minn. Contract price \$929,400.

**NASHVILLE, TENN.**  
Jackson Courts: Allocation \$1,500,000. Demolition contract awarded to Sharp and Bowman, of Nashville to clear site for construction of 387 row houses and flats. Contract price \$3,250.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**  
Harlem-Macomb: Allocation \$4,700,000. Contract for construction of foundations for 574 apartments awarded to the Carleton Company, of New York. Contract price \$213,750.

**TOLEDO, O.**  
Belmont Division: Allocation \$2,000,000. Demolition contract awarded to the Cleveland Wrecking Company, of Cleveland, O. Site being cleared for construction of 376 row houses, flats and apartments. Contract price \$1,945.

**VIRGIN ISLANDS**  
Fredericksted; St. Thomas; Christiansted: Allocation \$250,000. Construction proceeding under force account (not under contract) and will provide a total of 146 single story semi-detached houses.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**  
Lang Field: Allocation \$4,500,000. Contract for construction of foundations for 658 row houses and flats awarded to John W. Cowper Company of Buffalo.

**COLUMBIA, S. C.**  
University Terrace: Allocation \$500,000. Contract awarded for construction of foundations for 142 houses and flats to M. B. Kahn, of Columbia.

**LEXINGTON, KY.**  
Blue Grass Park: Allocation \$1,500,000. Contract for construction of foundations for 287 row houses and flats awarded to Gilson-Taylor Incorporated, of Lexington.

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**  
Seventh Street: Allocation \$700,000. Contract for construction of foundations for 126 row houses awarded to J. U. Schickli Brothers of Louisville.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
Langston: Allocation \$1,600,000. Contract for construction of foundations for 322 row houses, flats and apartments awarded to Chas. H. Tompkins, of Washington.

**EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.**  
JOURNAL

JAN 15 1936

Townsend Plan in the South.

A political commentator doubts that Congress will approve the Townsend plan for the simple reason that senators and representatives of Southern states do not care for the idea of granting elderly Negroes pensions of \$200 a month. Such bounty would enable thousands of Southern Negroes now poverty stricken to enjoy a standard of living better than that afforded by employed whites. It is difficult to imagine tolerance of such a situation in Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Louisiana or even in Tennessee or Kentucky.

However, should the Townsend plan become a part of the law of the land the Southern states might resort to technicalities such as were employed in the years following the Civil war when Negroes were denied suffrage because of "grandfather" and other special legislation. It is probable that many of the potential pensioners might be unable to offer satisfactory proof of their eligibility on the score of age. Public records of vital statistics are relatively modern and in the back country of the deep South, Townsend plan eligibles probably have had no interest in age or birthdays. But they are beginning to be interested and the recording secretary of the Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise probably is busy attesting certificates copied from the lodge records.

**URBANA, ILL.**  
COURIER

JAN 17 1936

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idea of granting elderly Negroes pensions of \$200 a month. Such bounty would enable thousands of Southern Negroes now poverty stricken to enjoy a standard of living better than that afforded by employed whites. It is difficult to imagine tolerance of such a situation in Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Louisiana or even in Tennessee or Kentucky.

However, should the Townsend plan become a part of the law of the land the Southern states might resort to technicalities, such as were employed in the years following the Civil war when Negroes were denied suffrage because of "grandfather" and other special legislation. It is probable that many of the potential pensioners might be unable to offer satisfactory proof of their eligibility on the score of age. Public records of vital statistics are relatively modern and in the back country of the deep South, Townsend plan eligibles probably have had no interest in age or birthdays. But they are beginning to be interested and the recording secretary of the Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise probably is busy attesting certificates copied from the lodge records.

# Negro Being Received In Different Aspect Survey Of Southern Cities Shows

## Communications From Five Chambers of Commerce Representatives In South Reveals New Spirit Of Evaluation of the Race

NEW YORK CITY—A news spirit in the evaluation of the Negro in the South is revealed in statements to Calvin's Newspaper Service by representatives of Chambers of Commerce in five important Southern communities.

Terming the Negro population as "good citizens," the N.C., Chamber of Commerce representative writes further: "We have about 175 business firms operated by colored people, and a number of physicians and dentists. One of the largest and richest educational institutions in the United States for the colored people—Johnson C. Smith University, is located here."

The colored people of Savannah, Ga., are "happy and making a living," according to the statement coming from the Chamber of Commerce in that seaport city.

### SAVANNAHANS "HAPPY"

Declaring the "colored people in Savannah and this territory have made wonderful progress and have continued to do so for a great many years," the Savannah representative says further: "Many of our higher type Negroes are engaged in mercantile businesses, and in the professions, such as law and medicine. Many others find profitable employment in industry. Through the operation of a first class Health Department, the health of the colored people has improved constantly. The relations between white people and colored people are most cordial, and the writer cannot recall within the last quarter of a century any interracial disturbance of any sort."

"The Negroes of Pine Bluff and surrounding territory," reads the statement from the Pine Bluff, Ark., Chamber of Commerce, "are making about as much progress and being treated about as well, as anywhere in the United States. There is no difficulty between the races. From the standpoint of education, the Negroes of this city and section are being given first class consideration. We have five public schools for Negroes, plus two

high schools. There are twenty-six churches for colored people in the Pine Bluff and surrounding territory. The Charlotte, N.C., Chamber of Commerce representative writes further: "We have about 175 business firms operated by colored people, and a number of physicians and dentists. One of the largest and richest educational institutions in the United States for the colored people—Johnson C. Smith University, is located here."

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BURLINGTON, VT.

NEWS

MAR 7 - 1936

Some States Delay

Virginia, like several other states below the Mason and Dixon line, is having difficulties in agreeing on an old age pension law. Yesterday, the Legislature of the Old Dominion state finally re-elected old age pension legislation and, instead, authorized a commission to study the whole matter of old age assistance. Down in Texas, they are having similar trouble. There Governor Allred is withholding the call for a special session of the legislature until he can discover more evidence of agreement among the solons as to the type of law Texas should have and how to raise the necessary funds for its operation.

There is this difference between Texas and Virginia however, that the people of Texas have already voted favorably on the question of old age assistance. Troubling the Lone Star state is the method of raising the money. Compared with states like Virginia and Texas, Vermont's old age assistance problem was relatively simple. While on the one hand Vermont has a very high percentage of persons having attained the eligible age of 65, these for the most part have been long time residents of the state. In Virginia, for instance, the question of the Negro race cuts a big figure while in Texas, both Negroes and Mexicans enter the situation to a complicating degree. In Texas there are 33,000 Mexicans and about 42,000 Negroes above the age of 65. Comment in a Texas paper regarding the delay of passage of old age assistance legislation seems enlightening. It says: "Not all Mexicans will be able to qualify immediately at least, but virtually all of the Negroes will and under almost any bill that may be passed."

Of course, under the federal law it can't be done. But that doesn't prevent some of our sister states below the line, attempting to draw the color line if they can get away with it. Vermont's experience with the type of report it is necessary to send to Washington, periodically, indicates that it will be very difficult for any state to draw the color line without it becoming immediately apparent to the Social Security Board. Threatened withdrawal of Federal funds should be sufficient to call a halt to any such attempts.

have the complicating factors of colored races and Americanized nationals of other countries. From reading the newspapers of these other states that have been struggling with the matter of Old Age Assistance, particularly in the South, it seems those in charge of drafting legislation haven't a very firm grasp of the Federal law itself, which is absolutely necessary before adequate state legislation can be formulated. Vermont's law was particularly well drawn and the reason it received early approval was its adaptability under the Federal law. It seems also some of the Southern states are attempting legislation which will apply to white citizens and not to the Negro. Border states, also, would like to ignore some thousands of Mexicans, citizens of those states.

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A Youth Center for negroes, sponsored by the Atlanta School of Social Service, and financed by the National Youth Administration, has been opened at Atlanta and is located in the junior high school. The purpose of the center is the training of young people as group leaders to conduct active indoor and outdoor programs to meet the leisure time needs of young negroes of Atlanta and vicinity.

"A Directory of Negro Youth Opportunities in Florida" is a project of the National Youth Administration for that state. The purpose of this directory is to serve as a guide for all those interested in advantages offered to negro youth in Florida, both public and private, permanent or temporary, that help young people in any way. The work is being done by high school students and assistants.

In response to several requests from managers of Southern hotels, Tuskegee Institute has arranged a summer course of 10 weeks' intensive training for chefs and waiters. These courses will include meal planning, chef technique, commercial cookery and kitchen sanitation. Many hotel managers have certified their intention to pay the expenses of their employees who enroll.

One hundred and thirteen students at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., are engaged in self help. This number represents an increase over employment opportunities offered last year by the employment bureau, and does not include a large number of students who have secured work through their own efforts.

In summarizing the article written by him and appearing in the American Year Book for 1936, under the caption, "The Education of Negroes," Prof. W. A. Aery, director of education at Hampton Institute, writes as follows: "The year 1935 in the education of negroes reduced the so-called 'physical differences' between negro and white groups which are due to differences in ideals, understandings and opportunities. It also marked increased negro urbanization with its attendant factors of unemployment and industrial maladjustments. There was, however, in almost every phase of education for negroes, distinct signs of country-wide progress in the struggle to equalize educational opportunities and to give the minority negro group more economic and social justice."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Democrat Chronicle

9 - 1936

## Promises vs Performance

One of the more interesting of the straw polls taken thus far in this campaign year is that of the magazine Fortune in its effort to find out whether people are better off than they were a few years ago and whether they believe the depression is over. The result is not especially flattering to the New Deal. Only 16.3 per cent believe the depression is over. Only 40.4 per cent report they are better off; 30.8 per cent say they are not better off, while 28.8 per cent report no change in their condition.

What will make the New Dealers rub their eyes is the discovery that the forgotten man has profited less from the Roosevelt administration so far than the wealthy classes. In the top class, 23.6 per cent declare themselves out of the depression, and 49.5 profess to be better off. Among the poorest class, 10.6 per cent think the depression over and 32.4 per cent find improvement in their fortunes. In the upper middle class, 43.6 per cent are better off and in the lower middle class 42.9 per cent. Among Negroes only 26.5 per cent report improvement.

All in all, the figures tell the expected. A gratifying measure of recovery, speaking in a general sense, has been achieved. But it has not extended to everyone, and only a fortunate few would say that they are as well off as they were before the depression.

# Over Half New Deal Housing Money Spent for Colored Slums

WASHINGTON.

More than one-half of the total Public Works Administration funds appropriated by the Department of the Interior for low-cost housing has been for colored projects, according to figures just released through Dr. Robert C. Weaver, department adviser. The total cost of forty-seven housing projects under construction is \$130,000,000 of which \$63,759,000 has been allocated to depression is over. Only 40.4 per cent report they are better off; 30.8 per cent say they are not better off, while 28.8 per cent report no change in their condition. For nine other projects intended for colored occupancy, \$25,729,000 is being spent, making a grand total of twenty-six projects costing \$89,488,000 in which colored citizens will have a share.

An examination of the pay-rolls of ten of the projects farthest advanced, reveals that colored workmen, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, have received 31.48 per cent of the money paid out.

For primary and secondary schools in the Southern states alone, the PWA has appropriated \$5,844,274. Howard University was granted \$2,963,177; Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, \$85,311, and land grant colleges and other institutions of higher learning, \$4,553,488, making a total of \$10,397,762 spent for education and health.

## Work on Coulee Dam

On the \$63,000,000 Coulee Dam project in the State of Washington, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes has insisted upon a policy of non-discrimination which has meant that colored construction laborers have been employed, Dr. Weaver reports, in contrast to the experience of workers who sought employment on Boulder Dam.

According to Dr. Weaver, the department's WPA survey of white-collar workers spent \$470,000 and gave employment to 1,700 workers in thirty-two states.

In addition, he explained, the department's office of education received \$270,000 for a correlated survey. Colored officials in the department have the responsibility

of administering over \$700,000 of Federal funds.

## 32 Officials Named

Dr. Weaver's report shows that since the beginning of the New Deal in 1933, thirty-two persons have been appointed to administrative, executive and technical positions with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the Department of the Interior.

This group includes 14 architects, an advisory staff of 5; 8 housing executives; 2 lawyers (solicitors); one supervising engineer, one CCC camp foreman and one CCC camp historian.

Exclusive of the 2,576 employed in maintenance and unskilled jobs in the Interior Department, there are 946 skilled and clerical workers employed, of whom 218 have been employed since the inauguration of the present administration.

## STUDY REVEALS RELIEF CAUSES

Negro Labor Relations Head Probes Conditions That Put Them On Rolls

By Scripps-Howard Alliance. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Ten reasons why Negroes comprise one-sixth of the depression relief rolls while they are only one-tenth of the total population are set forth in a report of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The report is the result of a study made by Alfred Edgar Smith, in charge of Negro labor relations for the Works Progress Administration. The reasons given are as follows:

Negroes are concentrated in those economic groups which have contributed heavily to the relief rolls, such as unskilled labor and domestic service workers.

They are paid lower wages for identical work, the differential being more widespread in the South.

Racial discrimination in lay-offs and re-employment, the Negro during the depression being the "first man fired and the last man hired." Displacement of Negro labor by white workers, crowding him out of the cheap labor field.

## Color Bans

Industrial color bans and color bans among organized labor. Small scale of Negro business enterprises. Dislocation of the tenant system in Southern agriculture.

Lack of provision for Negro unemployables.

Relative instability of Negro family life.

Smith's study disclosed that while Negroes were added to the relief rolls in a proportion twice as great as whites through the loss of private employment, they were removed from the rolls through re-employment only half as frequently.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire.

## SHORTAGES, LABOR AND HOUSES

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Two of the unusual situations which exist today are, a shortage of labor, yet many people are unemployed. There is a shortage of good small tenant houses yet many are vacant. Why are the unemployed still the unemployed? They are not equipped to perform, they do not possess the necessary skill. Why are so many small tenant houses vacant? They are not livable, they are not equipped to perform.

The Federal Government has stepped in and built some mighty fine schools for the colored people in our community. Look at any of these schools and then examine the dwelling surrounding them—unpainted, shabby, shoddy houses, many vacant and the situation is the same all over Macon. It will simply make you sick. The negroes are awake to the fact that they should have better housing facilities. It is being lectured and talked everywhere. They have the money with which to pay a fair rent and are willing to pay for better places to live. The houses we now have in Macon can be easily repaired to meet this great demand.

Run down property will draw run down tenants and run down rents. Sieve like roofs will let rain into empty rooms. Sagging sills and absent steps mean absent rents. Many houses need immediate attention or they will be beyond repair. Others should be painted and tightened up and windows refitted and doors put in better shape. If property is put in shape, no rents will become higher rents. We have overhauled several hundred houses this year and they have all been promptly occupied at increased rentals. Equipped property does perform.

If the owners of the property do not soon put their small tenant property in better shape, the Federal Government is sure to come in and do a lot of housing that will simply wipe out these old investment properties and I say for the protection of the community we had better go ahead and repair these houses.

President Roosevelt, wrote the following last month to the National Association of Real Estate Boards at convention at New Orleans:

"We have too long ignored the importance of housing in the economic structure of the nation. Large sums have always been spent on projects of civic betterment but we have not yet found a satisfactory solution to one of the most fundamental of our economic problems—the provision for a American citizens the kind of homes in which they have a right to live.

"I know that you, with me, will not be content until a sound housing program is established for the whole nation.

"I recognize your position that there is no need for City, State or Federal Government aid in connection with housing which private capital can provide, but I feel strongly that it is a part of your responsibility to help us discover the ways in which private capital can co-operate

with public authorities in improving the housing conditions of the nation as a whole."

It is very easy to read between the lines what the President means. By renovating and putting old property in better shape, you are not only helping yourself, but you are helping the community and the nation as a whole. A good citizen can hardly do less.

W. DESSAU.

# Whole Of Relief Setup Menaced By Court Ruling

## Interpretation At Variance As Washington Jurists Frown On Resettlement Cummings Hopeful Activities Under 1935 Act To Continue, Announces Administrator Of WPA

I interpret it, was not intended to apply and build a new city in its entirety. In other agencies of the Government ordered they may be built and left unoccupied. Administration. It does not purport to rule on the emergency relief appropriation act of 1935 as a whole."

To this was added a statement by a spokesman for Harry L. Hopkins, the Works Progress administrator, that relief activities under the 1935 act would be continued as before.

Officials have estimated that approximately a billion dollars will be left from the huge fund in July, but even should today's decision be held to affect other parts of the act, a Supreme Court ruling would be all but impossible until virtually all of the money had been spent.

Tugwell himself was smiling and outwardly at least appeared unworried when approached by newspapermen after the decision. He declined to comment on it, or upon future plans until he had studied the opinion.

Three members of the Appeals Court—Chief Justice Martin and Associate Justices Robb and Van Orsdell—concurred in the decision. Associate Justices Groner and Stephens, while agreeing there was no constitutional basis for the resettlement project, objected to calling the entire act into question on that account.

Specifically, the case turned upon a project for the construction of a model community, low cost housing project at Franklin, Somerset County, N. J.

**No Regulatory Authority**  
The court held that the constitution gave the Federal Government no authority to "regulate housing" or to "resettle" population and that, quoting the language of the Supreme Court's decision killing NRA, the broad powers conferred upon the President left him virtually "unfettered."

After referring to authority given the Chief Executive to transfer allotments to various projects under the relief act, the court said "it logically follows that the President and not the Congress is to legislate with respect to housing."

"The President, not the Congress is to set up government agencies to carry out the purposes of the act. The President, not the Congress, is to prescribe the regulations and rules of conduct which shall govern."

"The President, not the Congress, is to decide where and when and how, if at all, this enormous sum of money is to be expended 'for housing.'"

Congress, the court said, prescribed "neither path nor program" for the Resettlement Administration.

**Injects Rare Issue**  
"Obviously, if the President were so disposed," the court continued, "he could use the entire sum appropriated in building houses exclusively for our colored or, on the other hand, he could just as well exclude that portion of our population from any benefits whatsoever."

"The Houses for which this vast sum of money is to be spent may be rented or sold, at a profit or loss. They may be constructed in cities where there is no demand, or in the country to create

Summing up this phase of its opinion, the court said that the constitutional principal involved and violated was that "in the appropriation of public moneys the congressional mandate shall include a reasonable limitation on the discretion of the executive in their use."

Otherwise, the court said: **Fundamental Question**  
"The threatened action of the defendants (the resettlement officials) is, merely incidental to the execution of the orders of the President, assumed to be authorized by the exercise by Congress of a power which it does not possess."

"The fundamental question here is not merely whether Congress in the attempted exercise of its power failed to exercise it in a manner which would permit its enforcement."  
"The question is a deeper one. Has Congress, under any circumstances, the constitutional power through legislation to put in operation the proposed resettlement project. . . . The fundamental question involved is the total lack of constitutional power on the part of Congress to put into operation through legislation a (resettlement) project such as is here contemplated, and this may be ascertained, not from any possible determination of fact but from the very terms of the statute itself."

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals corresponds roughly in jurisdiction to that of the Circuit Courts of Appeals in the States. Cases come to it from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a trial court corresponding to the Federal District Courts.

**Montgomery May Escape Specific Housing Opinion**  
In the absence of Robert W. Hudgens, Fifth Region Resettlement Administrator, the official opinion was lacking here last night regarding yesterday's District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruling upon that organization's activities.

It was said unofficially, however, that if the ruling applied only to suburban housing this, the Fifth District, comprising the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, would not be affected except upon projects contemplated. There were no Resettlement Administration suburban housing projects under way in this district, it was said.

If, on the other hand, the ruling applied to all Federal agencies receiving funds under the \$4,880,000 act, it was said the WPA, PWA and other major relief agencies would likewise fall under the decision.

The two housing projects in Montgomery, Paterson Courts, for negroes, and Riverside Heights, for white people, were said to be under the Housing Administration of the PWA and would not be affected unless the ruling was made to apply to all agencies receiving funds under the 1935 relief act.

The Fifth District Resettlement Administration, with headquarters here,

has approximately 160 employees in this city, and nearly 1,000 in the region. Since the establishment about a year ago, the administration has continued the developed 13 land-use projects in the district, three of them in Alabama, seven National Park projects and a number of rural resettlement projects. At the present time, it was said, about 37,000 rural rehabilitation families were under contract in the Fifth District.

The Administration also has underway thousands of farm debt adjustments, in which the farmers and creditors are being brought together for mutual understandings and protection. The land utilization projects are, at the present, employing also 12,000 security workers from the ranks of the WPA.

## ICKES SAYS HOUSING IS A FEDERAL JOB

Sees Private Enterprise Unable  
to Erect Fit Dwellings for  
Low Income Groups.

## SPEAKS AT PROJECT HERE

Secretary and Mayor Praise  
PWA Program as Developed  
at Harlem Houses.

## FIRST BRICKS ARE LAID

Langdon Post Says Tenants  
Will Be Selected Not for  
Money but Character.

The Federal Government must go ahead with its housing program to help the lowest income group because private initiative, unable to get profit from decent housing for one-third of the country's population, has done nothing to improve conditions, Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes declared here yesterday.

Speaking at ceremonies marking completion of the foundation work for Harlem River Houses, 153d Street and Harlem River, the second large PWA housing project in the city, Mr. Ickes expressed the hope the PWA housing program will "develop into a tidal wave of sentiment for housing" and praised the Wagner-Allenbogen bill in Congress as opening the door of opportunity to those who live in "fire traps and unhealthy rookeries."

Mayor La Guardia also defended the government's housing program and praised President Roosevelt as "the great soul at the head of a sympathetic administration" who by cutting red tape made possible early construction of the \$4,700,000 project.

**Mayor Lays First Bricks**  
About five hundred persons gathered at 153d Street and McCombs Place for the ceremonies. Following more than an hour's program of speeches from a platform erected at the contractor's building, Mr. Ickes, Mayor La Guardia and Langdon W. Post, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority and Tenement House Commissioner, laid the first three bricks on the new foundation.

While the resplendent band of the Imperial Lodge No. 27 of the Elks played, Bill Robinson, Negro dancer, tapped a few steps on the foundation and handed the bricks to the officials. Stretching to the south for two blocks were the foundation walls, which, as Mayor La Guardia said, described "crazy zig-zag lines" so as to provide for the greatest number of windows, ventilation and sunlight in the 1,940 rooms which will house 574 Harlem families.

Commissioner Post assured the Negro audience there was no truth in "malicious rumors" that only the rich would be able to get apartments in the new buildings and declared that Harlem residents would play an important part in the selection of tenants, who would be chosen strictly according to need and character. He promised a non-political administration of the buildings under the management of the Housing Authority.

**Completion Due Next Winter**  
Announcement will be made later when formal applications will be received, he said, adding that the order of applications would have nothing to do with their acceptance. It is expected that the construction will be sufficiently advanced to permit the taking of formal applications in the Fall. It is hoped the apartments will be completed during the Winter.

Bishop J. W. Brown of the Mother Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, declaring the new houses would help to eliminate the exorbitant rents charged Negroes by private landlords, said that tenants, to maintain the project properly, must respect their obligations by paying their rent, cooperating with the management and by not regarding themselves as wards of the government.

Dr. P. M. H. Savory, president of the Amsterdam News, said decent housing would help to counteract juvenile delinquency. He expressed the hope that Harlem resi-

dents would be placed on the committee to choose tenants and that a Negro would soon be placed on the New York City Housing Authority. Mrs. Carita V. Roane, of the State Department of Labor said Harlem River Houses was a noteworthy beginning to decent housing.

#### Negro Labor to Be Used

Walter N. White, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and member of the Harlem advisory committee which assisted the PWA and the Housing Authority in the early plans, said that Negro labor would be employed on the project. He said a PWA regulation held that the employment of less than one third skilled Negro labor would constitute prima facie evidence of discrimination and would be grounds for disciplinary action against the contractor.

During the day announcement was made in Washington that the contract for construction of Harlem River Houses had been let to the Cauldwell-Wingate Company of New York on its low bid of \$2,563,331.

Mr. Ickes declared that from 1867 when the first Tenement House Act was passed for New York, to 1935 for pest house with those of the housing conditions had grown worse in New York City, with 66,000 old law tenements standing. He continued:

"The record of American housing is proof positive of one thing. Private initiative cannot, unaided, properly house our low income families. It simply is not in the cards. It can mulct unenviable profits by housing our people badly; it cannot make money by housing them well.

"And we therefore to continue to leave to private enterprise to cram our people into loathsome tenements that lack even the most meager accessories to decent living?"

"We cannot expect private initiative to swing this job alone, for there is no profit in it. Try as we will, we cannot compromise this issue. Either private business will welcome the government to an important place in this field and aid it in working out a solution, or as a nation, we will pay a far heavier and ever continuing price for this major social and economic sin.

"Yet, despite the fact that private enterprise cannot do a satisfactory job in this type of housing unless it is willing to do so at a loss, we find opposition from it to a government housing program. The reason for this is not hard to find. Here government is engaging in a new enterprise that traditionally has been reserved to the domain of the speculator. We naturally enough step on the toes of those whose investments are tied up in undesirable housing.

#### No Alternative Offered

"We are also confronted with the fear of those who see the spectre of the 'Government in business.' The obvious answer to this phobia is that if private initiative could or would correct the wrongs and abuses upon which it has thrived,

the Government would not today be entering this field. From the beginning I have reiterated that we are only too willing to surrender housing reform to private enterprise the moment that private enterprise is able to step forward and take it over. Until it does so, we have no other alternative than to do what we can to provide decent housing for those in the lowest income groups."

The PWA's 50 projects will house in decent modern homes 25,000 American families which have had no experience with "our much vaunted American standard of living," he said.

He praised Mayor La Guardia and Commissioner Post for cooperating with the PWA and said the plans had been drawn after careful study of Harlem conditions. Among the community facilities to be provided are a large nursery school with outdoor play accommodations, a clinic, social rooms and playgrounds.

The audience cheered his mention of a complete bathroom with hot and cold water and kitchen with gas stove and refrigeration. In a review of the growth and development of Harlem, he said the tenements of Harlem would match fire trap for fire trap and pest house for pest house with those of the lower East Side, while in Harlem Negroes are compelled to pay nearly twice as much rent as whites for the same tenements. The economic status of the Negro in general, he declared, "must be disturbing to the soul of Abraham Lincoln."

Mayor La Guardia said that while it was unorthodox for the government to engage in housing he was not afraid to give the government the power.

"I say that if we trust the government to build battleships to destroy people, I'll not be afraid to trust the government to build houses fit for women and children to live in," the Mayor said.

#### Mayor Recalls Opposition

In overcoming opposition to the Housing Project the Mayor said he must have violated fifty-seven rules and regulations, half a dozen laws and two Constitutions. In fighting to preserve the act establishing the Housing Authority, he said he told Corporation Counsel Windels, in going before the Court of Appeals, to forget the law, and talk about the human misery resulting from tenement housing.

"The Court of Appeals not only sustained the law but gave so broad a decision that our State law will serve as a model for the rest of the country."

He declared his administration could make only slow progress in trying to correct the mistakes of the past fifty years. He asserted that while critics of housing reform were "throwing stones, I have been laying bricks." "We are going places and are carrying out a definite program," he added.

Among those who attended the ceremonies were Governor Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, License Commissioner Paul Moss, Arthur S. Tuttle, State director of PWA; Mrs. Marv K. Simkhovitch

and Nathan Strauss, members of the Housing Authority. After the ceremonies the Mayor attended the showing of a new motion picture produced by the Housing Authority depicting slum conditions in the city and the construction of First Houses on the lower East Side, the first PWA project. The picture was shown at Public School 190, in 147th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

BALTIMORE, MD.  
EVENING SUN

JUN 30 1936

Where?

One statement made by Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in addressing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last night, seems to call for supporting evidence. Mr. Ickes said:

One of the most far-reaching enterprises of the Federal Government, and one from which Negroes will receive large benefits, is the slum clearance program of the Public Works Administration. Hundreds of families soon will be taken from the slums of our cities and be given a better chance in life through the decent living conditions that will be made available to them.

What slum clearance program? There has been a lot of talk about such things, but if Mr. Ickes can point to just one execution of a slum-clearance project, that is more than other investigators have been able to do. The Government, it is true, has given aid to several enterprises providing homes for people of moderate means; but for the slum dweller, the man of the lowest economic status, nothing visible has been accomplished. If his slum dwelling has been torn down it has usually been replaced by structures that he can't afford to live in. And his one hope that something in the way of subsidized housing might be done was deferred when the Wagner-Ellenbogen bill failed of passage in the late Congress.

Mr. Ickes surely must have been merely voicing his wishes rather than his accomplishments.

## FEDERAL AID PROMISED NEGROES BY SEC. ICKES

### New Deal Official Warns Race Not To Become Bitter of Past Wrongs.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—(AP)—Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, said tonight that the New Deal conception of democracy will help the negro "because he pre-eminently belongs to the class that the new democracy is designed especially to aid."

In a speech before the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Ickes recounted what the New Deal had done for negroes and told what it intended to do.

"I see except the Indians, of the many groups which have been exploited," Ickes said, "negroes perhaps have been the greatest sufferers. They were the most ignorant, the most helpless and the most docile."

At the same time, he warned the race not to become bitter over its past wrongs. "Hatred," he said, "is a venom which poisons the blood and incapacitates the person who generates it."

President Roosevelt, Ickes asserted "has realized as no other president since Lincoln seemed to realize, that the mere existence in the federal constitution of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments is no guarantee of their enforcement."

Among the acts of the President, Ickes cited the provision that relief should be given without regard to color. Also, he said, work relief jobs have been provided for both white persons and negroes without discrimination, the farm-aid schemes have been administered equally for both races, he continued.

The negro will benefit, Ickes went on, through the slum clearance program and the rural resettlement work. The social security program will be of further benefit to negro workers who are unable to save on their present wages, he added.

## Washington Housing Project To Rent For \$5.58 A Room Electricity, Heat and Refrigeration Costs

Are Additional

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Langston Terrace, \$1,600,000 PWA housing project to serve this city's colored population, will rent for approximately \$5.59 per room each month, it was announced last week. The basis for this rental figure

is costs for the Techwood Homes, Atlanta, for white first slum clearance project to be completed. A sum of \$1.81 will be added to the \$5.58 for heat, hot and cold water and electricity, cooking and refrigeration, Secretary Ickes announced.

For Atlanta, the rent totals vary from \$23.47 for a three room apartment to \$38.10 for six room houses. Langston Terrace will have 32 three room flats, 21 two-room apartments, 43 three-room apartment and 167 four and five room houses.

# Social Conditions, Improvement of-1936

Georgia

Columbia, S. C. State  
April 10, 1936

## OPENING AWAITS CONGRESS' WILL ABOUT DETAILS

**Atlanta's Techwood Project, First Under PWA Low Cost Housing Program, Almost Completed.**

Atlanta, April 18—(AP)—Formulation of plans for opening the \$2,875,000 Techwood project—first under the PWA low cost housing program—to-day awaited congressional action on such matters as rentals, police jurisdiction and city service.

The project itself, covering 22 1-2 acres in what was once a slum district, is 92 per cent. completed, with many apartments ready for occupancy. D. A. Calhoun, district PWA housing division manager, said a final inspection would be made within 30 days.

Original plans of PWA officials were to write off 45 per cent. of the government's investment and rent the apartments for between \$6 and \$7 a room. These plans were upset in January when the comptroller general, J. R. McCarl, ruled the rentals must be high enough to pay the government's total cost.

Bills are pending before the house ways and means committee in Washington to permit Secretary Ickes to name the figure tenants must pay.

Other measures before the committee would give the state, county and city authorities police jurisdiction over the government reservation on which the project is located.

Still others, Calhoun said, would permit the government to pay the city of Atlanta for such services as police and fire protection and garbage disposal.

The Techwood project adjoins the Georgia School of Technology in the northern part of the city. One building, a dormitory for the institution, has been occupied by students since the opening of the school term last fall.

The remainder of the project consists of apartment house buildings, covering 21 per cent. of the area, and of stokes, laundries, playgrounds and a central heating plant.

There are 603 apartments consisting of 2,121 rooms in three, four, five and six-room suites.

The two and three story buildings are all of fireproof brick construction.

Financial plans call for repayment of the government's investment over a 60-year period.

University project for Negroes, similar in most respects to Techwood, is located near Atlanta university for

Negroes in the southern part of the city.

The second low cost housing project in the government program, it is expected to cost \$2,500,000. Construction is now 76 per cent. completed.

The university project is composed of 675 apartments, consisting of 2,343 rooms divided into two, three, four and five-room suites.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

May 31, 1936

## HOMES TO PROVIDE FOR 603 FAMILIES NEAR COMPLETION

**Solons Must Set Rentals  
Before Occupancy Will  
Be Permitted; Tenants  
To Be Carefully Chosen.**

Thousands of restless applicants are awaiting today action by congress that will permit approximately 2,500 or 3,000 Atlantans to move into the Techwood housing project.

Construction work on the apartments, houses and stores is practically completed.

"We're ready to go," announced D. A. Calhoun, supervisor of the project, yesterday as he awaited some word as to the amount of rentals that must be fixed by congress.

When congress announces just what rents may be charged, it will be the task of Calhoun and his office staff to begin then to weed out the many thousands of applications that are piled up in his office and to determine just what persons will be the lucky tenants in the 603 apartment and house units in the project.

**May Stand Unoccupied.**

Congress will adjourn at the end of this week. It will not meet again until next January. Unless some action is taken between now and the adjournment of the present congress, the completed buildings at Techwood will stand unoccupied until next January.

Atlanta's Techwood and University slum clearance projects are two of the first of 34 to be complete throughout the country.

The Techwood project, which has been built on Techwood drive just south of the Georgia School of Technology, is the first to be completed.

The University project, constructed for negroes, is adjacent to Atlanta University in South Atlanta, and is nearing completion.

Each apartment and each house in both projects in Atlanta has been planned, constructed and equipped with an eye to the comfort, sanitation and privacy of each tenant.

Apartments and houses are soundly proof. Each room has been built so that furniture can be cleared out and a hose turned on to clean up the place without any worry of water dripping down into the floors below. Each kitchen has complete electrical equipment—refrigerators and stoves. Each building has a laundry in the basement, where tenants may gather on washdays with electric stoves for the boiling of clothes, sockets for electric irons, washtubs with running hot and cold water and ironing boards that can be folded up into the walls. Electricity in the laundries will be supplied free of charge to tenants.

**Cheap Electric Service.**

Electric service for the apartments and the houses is being bought at wholesale prices. The tenants will share in this saving. Heat and hot water are furnished free of charge.

Apartments are in units of from two to five rooms. Houses are two-story affairs of the duplex type and there are six rooms to each.

Tenants will be selected with care. The background of each family will be carefully investigated. No one who could afford to rent from a private individual or company will be admitted. No favoritism will be shown. No influence will get anyone into one of these apartments or houses.

The projects are being erected as a slum-clearance program. It will be the government's policy to put into these apartments persons who by reason of low incomes are forced to live in slums.

**Fire Hazards Abolished.**

In the two housing projects in Atlanta, according to O. J. Parker, chief of the Atlanta fire department, the government has wiped out two areas capable of causing conflagrations equal to that of the 1917 fire in Atlanta, the worst the city has ever suffered.

Chief Parker said yesterday: "It is not only a great thing from a standpoint of health and sanitary conditions, but because of the great fire hazard that existed in those two areas."

"There have been removed 342 old ramshackle negro houses covering about 40 acres. Both of these areas were in low swampy places and the fire department called on different occasions in case of heavy rains when the sewers would overflow and the negroes were marooned in the houses. Firemen would have to carry them to safety."

If congress does not act on the rental charges between now and the time of adjournment, it was declared yesterday that the government would let the completed buildings stand vacant until the congress can act next January.

Both projects cost approximately \$2,000,000 each. They are being used

as models for similar projects in other cities throughout the country.

**WORSE THAN CATTLE SHACKS**

There are many shacks in Atlanta occupied for residential purposes that would not be used in some communities for the housing of cattle. These places are breeders of disease and are a menace to the health of the city. 6-1-36

In many instances they are owned by those who are able to at least put them in decent order, but who are satisfied with the few dollars monthly rent received.

Something should be done to get rid of such buildings or to force their owners to put them in a condition where they do not menace the health of the public.

It has been well said that one-half of the people do not know how the other half live, and it might be truthfully added that few have cared. As a result, every city contains sections in which the buildings are ramshackle firetraps, insanitary barracks and hovels, unfit for human habitation, but which form some sort of shelter for their occupants.

City planning has taken the form of civic pride in magnificent parks, beautiful flower-bordered driveways, smooth streets, majestic public buildings, towering office structures and the palatial estates of the very wealthy—all of which are show places to describe and picture in booklets, and to exhibit to visitors.

A trip through these blighted areas of any city, not a sightseeing tour to impress a noted visitor, but one of inspection, will disclose sagging "homes" with crumbling porches, with rickety stairs to dingy rooms, squeezed close together, and not a blade of grass in sight. Squalor, dismal misery.

The health of a city depends not only upon its doctors, its hospitals and nurses, but in getting rid of disease-breeding factors, of which the bad housing is of prime importance. The new vitality that has been infused into the planning of model housing facilities in this and other cities acquires an importance that must not be allowed to diminish.

We cannot begin anew on virgin land without going far out, but in this and every other city there are near-in sections that are a blight on the city, the values of which buildings are of no importance whatever, but the land may be greatly enhanced by the erection of modern, up-to-date, sanitary, fire-proof building units that will house many more than now occupy the ramshackle buildings, with ample playgrounds for children and recreation centers for all.

Whatever legislation is necessary for the elimination of these insanitary, ramshackle fire-traps should be enacted. The old plaint that they provided homes for the destitute is only a sham excuse for a community to evade its responsibility.

## MORE NEGRO HOME SITES

**Work On Two Homes  
Already Nearing  
Completion**

The Atlanta Colored public is showing vast interest in the development of the new Ezra Church Heights subdivision of 220 land lots in West Atlanta, according to latest reports.

The acquisition of the large track of land conveniently situated in West Atlanta between West Hunter and Simpson streets on Chapell Road, Ezra Drive and Home streets, was made by E. R. Craighead, Atlanta attorney, of the firm of Craighead and Craighead, Dwyer and Dwyer, Monday morning July 27, 1936, the Atlanta Construction and Development Company.

Construction has already begun on two homes in the subdivision and future construction is promised on 100 more. Mr. Craighead asserted that this is an unusual opportunity for Colored people to obtain attractive home sites on terms within the reach of all. He

is well known having sold more than 2,000 homes to colored people in Atlanta and vicinity. Located in the Cannon Building for 23 years, its services have been sought by many. Proximity to the location of the land-sites near principal institutions of Atlanta for colored makes them especially desirable.

## Red Cross Rebuilds Home, Lost in Storm, For Negro



In the top picture is shown the three-room house built by the Macon-Bibb county chapter of the Red Cross to replace the home owned by Sallie Jones that was destroyed by the storm last July. In the lower picture, Aunt Sallie is shown on the front porch of her new home, seated by flowers she has planted to decorate the cottage on Rock street, behind Centennial stadium.—Staff Photos.

By ED BERND

Sallie Jones was "left in a hole" when the storm blew her home away.

last July, but today she is comfortable in a cozy little three-room house the local Red Cross built for her.

Aunt Sallie, who says she is older than 70, had lived in the little cabin her parents left her on Rock street for 35 or 40 years. But the high winds of the night of July 15 were too much for the cabin, and Aunt Sallie suddenly awoke to find herself in a hole amid the wreckage of her home. She was slightly injured, and her niece, Sallie Banks, was injured more seriously.

When she found that the Macon-Bibb county Red Cross chapter was rebuilding homes destroyed by the storm, she applied for aid.

Several days ago, Aunt Sallie's home was completed, and the aged Negress began replanting flowers and touching up the place. She is proud of her new home.

"It's a lot cozier than the one I had before," she said.

Aunt Sallie once supported herself by doing both house and field work.

"Lawd, I was raised in a cotton field," she claimed.

For the past 10 or 15 years, though, she has been dependent on her niece, who has recovered from the injuries received during the storm, and is now able to work again.

Aunt Sallie's house is one of 16 rebuilt by the local Red Cross, according to Mrs. Lavinia C. Leath, executive secretary.

Not only did the Red Cross build the home for Aunt Sallie, but it also refurnished it, and the Negress is just as proud of her new furniture as she is of her home.

CHICAGO, ILL.  
NEWS

JUN 18 1936  
**CHICAGO NEGRO  
BETTER OFF THAN  
BROTHER IN N. Y.**

**Race Here Has Sounder  
Economic Basis, Writer  
Finds.**

BY WALLACE R. DEUEL.

A negro woman social worker in New York city recently was appointed to a city welfare position in which she directed the activities of both white and colored assistants. It was the first time a Negro had been placed in such a post in New York, and leaders of the community there were so delighted that they gave a banquet in honor of the woman.

When leading Negroes in Chicago heard of this, they congratulated their friends in New York. But they could not resist pointing out that the woman who had been successful there had studied here and engaged in welfare work here before going to New York—and that for some time Negroes have held such positions in Chicago.

This incident is typical of one of the outstanding differences between the Negro communities of New York and Chicago. There were half again as many Negroes in New York as there were here—327,706 in New York and 234,512 in Chicago when the last census was taken. But the Negro community here rests on a sounder economic basis, has shown more business initiative and is politically more effective, and more democratic than the colored community in New York. Civic leadership here, both white and colored, has been more enlightened in this respect, also. New York excels only in respect of artistic and intellectual achievements — and in race consciousness.

**Color Line Dimmed.**

Decades of idealistic and intelli-

gent civic leadership in Chicago in this field have dimmed the color line in social work here. For several years Negro women executives have been in charge of welfare offices numbering white as well as colored assistants. This opportunity for advancement and service has attracted a type of Negro worker of a type higher than would otherwise be available. And this in turn has raised the level of the work itself.

Despite their smaller total numbers, furthermore, Chicago Negroes have found more places in basic industries than New York Negroes have been able to do. There is no Father Devine in Chicago, no Duke Ellington or Louis Armstrong, and there are fewer notable writers and intellectuals. But the economic basis of the Negro community here is broader and more solid than the basis of the New York community is.

**More in Industry Here.**

Of 129,467 Negroes of both sexes gainfully employed in Chicago when the last census was taken, 39,501 were in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, 10,192 in transportation, 11,958 in trade, 4,048 in professions and 57,293 in domestic service. In New York fewer Negroes work in basic industries and more in domestic service, the entertainment industries and hotels.

Chicago has contributed its share to the cultural life of the Negro community of New York as well as to that of the rest of the city, however, and some outstanding men in this field lived here and others still do so. Richard Harrison, famous as "De Lawd" in "The Green Pastures," made his home here many years before his death. Arna Bontemps, the novelist, lives in Chicago now. Clarence Cameron White, the musician, has opened a studio here.

**Business Initiative Compared.**

Chicago Negroes also lead in business initiative. New York Negroes never have owned and operated their own banks, whereas Negroes here had both a state and a national bank until the banking structure of the whole nation was so severely shaken three years ago. There is no insurance company controlled by colored inhabitants of New York City, but Chicago Negroes control four.

Harlem is divided by both national and social lines to a greater extent than the Negro community of Chicago is. In New York, British Negroes from Jamaica and Bermuda are apt to look down on their

American neighbors. There is more organizational jealousy among colored welfare agencies in New York as well. Race consciousness, on the other hand, tends to be stronger among New York Negroes than it does here. Enthusiasm for Joe Louis is greater in Harlem, and the feeling there over the Italo-Ethiopian war is much higher than it did here.

# **JULIAN LEWIS NEW DIRECTOR OF IERC**

CHICAGO, June 18—(ANP)—Dr. Julian H. Lewis, Negro pathologist on the faculty of the University of Chicago, has been appointed chairman of the Illinois Emergency Advisory council for Negroes, according to an announcement by C. C. Spaulding, chairman of the National Emergency Advisory council. Dr. Lewis succeeds Dr. M. O. Bousfield, who resigned upon being elected president of the Chicago Urban League in January. One of the first steps which Dr. Lewis will take will be the organization of additional local units in Illinois and in this connection he, accompanied by members of the staff of the Chicago Urban League and William Ashby, executive secretary of the Springfield Urban League, will make a tour of the State during the summer months.

Plans for the fourth annual State-wide conference, which this year will be held in September, will also be developed. This conference, which in the past has brought together delegates from 23 counties and towns having appreciable Negro populations, will be held in Springfield with the Springfield Urban League acting as host. Dr. Lewis is the president of the Chicago Society for the Aid of Ethiopia, an organization which has sent money as well as medical and surgical supplies to Ethiopia.

The Chicago Urban League also announced the appointment of Horace Jordan as assistant secretary.

The league also proposes the immediate employment of a full-time social welfare family case worker, who will assume full responsibility for all case work which is at present, handled by the department for social and civic improvement. With the addition of these two workers, the Chicago Urban League can boast of one of the largest staffs employed by any of the urban leagues. This staff will consist of eleven persons.

fight, which is the contribution of the Negro people. The conference needed this; it will go forward to the successful congressional campaigns this year, greatly enriched by this. And I shall remember it always as characteristic of the power and the beauty that is in the South Side of Chicago.

# Chicago's South Side

## Arena of Negro People's Struggle for Right to Live

By ALICE EVANS

"WHY don't you write about the South Side?" the tall, good-looking young organization secretary asked me. "Or don't you know it well enough?"

The question caught me up with a gasp. The South Side has always been home to me. Here I was born, went to school, got my first job, and was introduced to the labor movement. It is closer to me, more part of my flesh and blood, than any other place in the world.

The South Side is a unique entity; it is an area of violet economic contrasts, tempered by the soft green of two great parks, the blue lake, and the stately university campus. It is home of the famous Chicago "Mason-Dixon Line," Cottage Grove Avenue. East of Cottage Grove only whites are supposed to live; west of the street mostly Negroes live, in the miserable frame shanties and fire-trap tenements offered them at twice the rental whites pay for a decent place on the other side.

In 1919 when thousands of Negroes were imported from the South and tricked into working as scabs in the big stock yards strike, there were fierce race riots here. Two years ago a Negro family living east of the line in the World's Fair neighborhood had its home bombed. A year ago there were violent struggles over the rights of Negroes to swim on the same beach with whites, or to eat at the same restaurants on Cottage Grove Avenue itself.

In the little world that is the South Side, there is to be found every contradiction of capitalism, every example of discrimination and prejudice, every phase of the struggle for a better life, that is repeated throughout the country. In the tall apartment buildings and beautiful homes near the lake in the so-called "gilded ghetto," live wealthy Jewish families who decry anti-Semitism in Hitler Germany, but treat their Negro maids like dirt.

In similar well-appointed homes and elegant apartments west of the line live upper-class Negroes, many of whom still refuse connection with their working-class brothers and sisters, still ignore the special and urgent problems of their race in capitalist America. In many what names the boss had called a tumble-down boarding house east of the line live poor whites, half-starved on relief rations, still despising the equally half-starved, jobless Negroes on the other side. In the residential district immediately surrounding the stock yards where fifty per cent of the workers

are Negroes, only whites are allowed to live. "Divide and rule" is the policy learned thoroughly by the packing house bosses of Chicago.

A FEW instances there have been of struggle, when the two groups joined hands across the line. Then their power rumbled and threatened to roar, and the police department sent down detachments, transferred their toughest cops to the South Side, and terror reigned.

Five years ago, when the thousands of Negro and white workers to nightly open-air discussions of Marxian theory, and this theory was followed by these thousands with the practice of putting back furniture in the homes of evicted families, the terror broke all bonds of restraint.

Three heroic Negro workers — Gray, O'Neill, and Armstrong — were murdered in cold blood at one of these eviction struggles. Two years later came the "505 Massacre" when heads were broken on a mass scale in a demonstration at the "Fortress of Misery," relief station at 505 East 50th Street. From this developed the Poindexter case, when five mutilated workers were held on charges of assault and battery, only dismissed a few months ago.

THAT year also saw the Sopkins strike, first organized uprising of the triply-exploited Negro women workers, who were paid from 74c to \$3.50 per week in Sopkins' sweatshop apron factories. I remember helping distribute leaflets calling for the walk-out, at 6:00 in the morning on the day of the strike.

Later, we sat on the curb-stone opposite Sopkins' 49th Street shop, waiting for the strike to materialize — tense and expectant — ready to give out slips of paper containing the address of the union hall, as soon as the girls walked out of the factory.

I can still hear the excited voices from inside, when the strike committee reported back to the girls, sitting at idle sewing machines, that what names the boss had called them when they presented the demands. I can still see the girls, Negro and white, pouring out of those factory doors; still hear the boss's frantic voice as he mounted one of the sewing machines, and begged the workers to take pity on his plight — the orders that would go unfilled, the money he would

hacking with all their drunken might on the head and back of each defenseless prisoner, as we walked through in single file.

I remember the girl who fainted in our cell, where eighty women were crowded in fifteen square feet of space for six hours. I remember Kathryn Johnson, the Negro YWCA secretary arrested with us who had driven an ambulance during the war, and told the imprudent newspapermen who crowded around our cell, that she knew what war meant, and was ready to fight against it.

I remember the little eight-year-old white girl they brought into our cell, all alone, arrested for "inciting to riot." She walked between two huge cops and said not a word till they left her in the cell. Then she burst out crying and no one could stop her.

I remember how three cops held Harry Haywood, beloved organizer of the South Side, while this young couple and their thirteen-months-old baby were thrown out into the snow for daring to live in a flat building the landlord had decreed must stay white. I can still feel the suspense of that meeting of neighbors, Negro and white. In the little church, when we voted to put the furniture back in; still see that single file of careful, steady workers, who without a word and scarcely a sound picked up the evicted furniture, broke open the door, and returned it piece by piece to the little flat, while dusk gathered close about them.

A week later the brave Chicago Red Squad drove up to this door with a detachment of squad cars to arrest Jane Newton, her thirteen-months-old baby, and two little girls who were visiting the house. Twelve stalwart cops broke into the house and carried off these dangerous victims.

IT IS HARD to tell the story of police brutality in Chicago. More recently there was the mass demonstration in defense of Ethiopia, last August, when three thousand cops came out to demonstrate too. They broke up the march by jailing and beating everyone who came near the starting point; packed us off to the Wabash Avenue station in paddy wagons, and unloaded us there to "run the gauntlet" of seven hundred cops lined up on either side of the hallways with clubs, blackjacks, and lead pipes,

hacking with all their drunken might on the head and back of each defenseless prisoner, as we walked through in single file.

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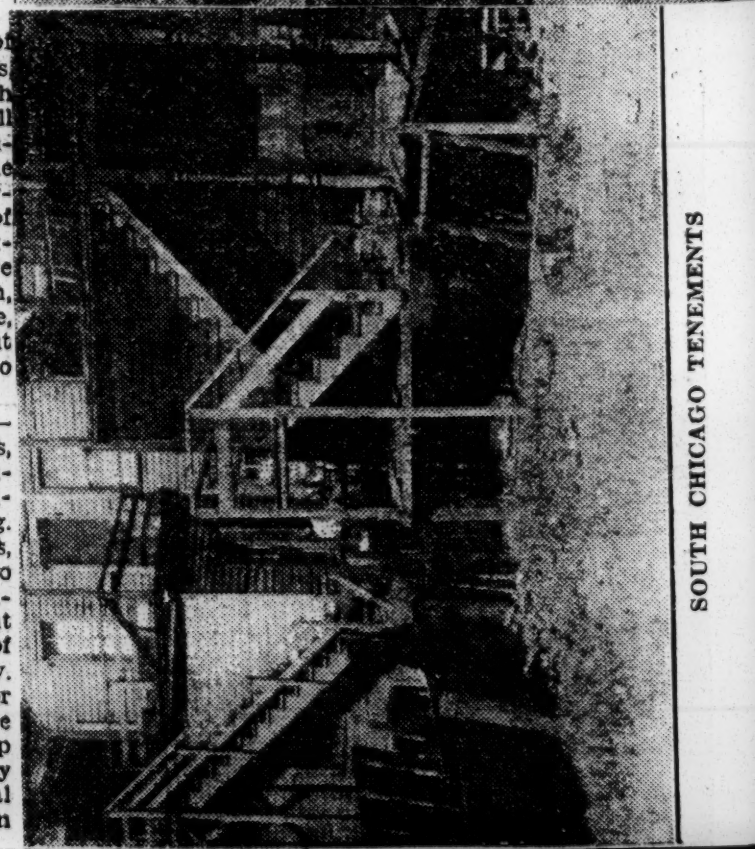
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REMEMBER—most recently of all—the National Negro Congress held in the bare Armory at 35th and Giles this winter. I can still hear the words of E. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters: "War is the twin sister of Fascism. The Negro is doubly exploited by both." The echoes are still here of John P. Davis' ringing tones: "I will give my life, all of myself—honestly and without fear—to the cause of the Negro people."

Three thousand Negro delegates—gay young ones, solemn old ones, fluent professional people, inarticulate workers, conservatives and radicals alike—pledge the same thing. Today when I heard John Davis, national secretary for the Negro Congress, speak at the Farmer-Labor Party Convention at the elegant Morrison Hotel, I was reminded of that historic meeting in the Armory. Here at the Conference, with labor leaders from twenty states in the union, when the first great step was taken for forging political unity of the working class on a national scale, it was good to hear John

Somehow it seemed that his simple, straightforward speech, with its stinging reminder, brought into this conference something of the strength borne of blood and bitterness, something of the sturdy, patient acceptance of the need to



SOUTH CHICAGO TENEMENTS

# HOUSE PROJECT IS FOUGHT BY JEALOUS WHITES

## Hyde Park, Oakland And Kenwood Protest

Jealous of the benefits which will accrue to owners of property and residents in a section of the city populated entirely by members of the Race, white Hyde Park citizens this week appealed directly to President Roosevelt, asking that he abandon all plans for building a model housing and slum clearance project at 39th street and South Parkway.

The plea, which was made in the form of a telegram addressed to President Roosevelt at the White House, was signed by the Hyde Park Chamber of Commerce, the Kenwood Chamber of Commerce and the Oakland Business Men's Association.

The telegram follows:  
"We deplore the persisting of you Secretary of the Interior Hon. Harold L. Ickes, in his determination to proceed with the promotion of a housing project for colored persons at 39th street and Cottage Grove of this city.

"This persistent attitude by a member of your cabinet is in direct opposition to the best thought and sentiment of the Allied Civic Clubs and the business organizations in the adjacent communities. None of these organizations are actuated by any motive other than for the best interests of the community they serve.

"Other suggested more desirable sites have been given no consideration by the local housing administration. We believe overwhelming public opinion should dictate your government's course of action in connection with this project.

"Unless the project is abandoned, our groups will continue their opposition to the acquisition of this proposed and disputed site and will use all the legal means within their power to prevent the acquisition of this much disputed site."

Hyde Park, Oakland and Kenwood are strictly white residential and business sections and are notorious for their undemocratic and un-American attitude in regard to the members of the Race.

On numerous occasions groups and individuals from these commu-

nities have opposed the entrance of Race members into the section either as residents or for business purposes.

Efforts so far made by white groups in the city to bring about abandonment of the project have met with failure in the courts.

The causes behind the efforts of these white groups, all of whom live outside of the area in which the project is to be built are, according to groups which have made a study of the situation, as follows:

1. The housing project will bring about an increase in the value of property adjacent to and near the project;

2. Poor housing accommodations provided for Race tenants by white absentee landowners on the South Side will be forced to make large expenditures to improve their property to compete with the advantages and low rentals offered by the housing project.

ALTON, ILL.  
TELEGRAPH

JUL 23 1936

## Negro Community Center Formal Opening Tonight

Formal opening of the new Negro Community Center will be held this evening at the location at Fifth and Belle streets, the structure to be ready for inspection of the public at that time. A program will be presented at 8 p. m., and the remainder of the time will be spent in inspecting the building.

The program will be opened with musical selections to be played by the Boy Scout Band. Following invocation, Dr. A. Samuels will deliver a talk on the "History of the Negro Community Center Project" and Miss H. I. Robinson will sing A message from the Recreation Council of the city will be read, and presentation made of the Dads and Mothers Clubs of the negro people of the community. The address of the evening will be delivered by Dr. W. H. Coleman, professor of social science at Shurtleff College. The program will be closed with more music played by the Boy Scout band.

Fred L. Penny is the chairman in charge of the program.

# RAISE FUND FOR FIGHT ON NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT

## White Residents On A De- termined Fight On Slum Clearance

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Determined to block if at all possible the long-delayed federal housing project for Southside Negroes, a group of white property owners of the Oakland, Kenwood and Hyde Park sections, bordering the slum-clearance site decided at a dinner and meeting held last week to solicit funds to carry the fight to the United States supreme court if necessary.

The property owners have decided to employ law solicitors to collect a fund of \$5,000 to pay for lawyers and the cost of legal action. They intend to ask contributions from every land owner from 35th to 59th street and Cottage Grove to the lake, which borders on the project to be erected, according to the government, at 37th and Cottage Grove.

All attempts made thus far by the white group have been unsuccessful and purchase of land recently started after a long delay.

# Stewart House Drive Off to a Good Start

*Remember* Sixteen Years Of Progress At Center

Aiming for a goal of \$1,000, the Stewart House drive got under way Monday afternoon following a luncheon in the City church dining hall attended by approximately 75 Negroes and whites.

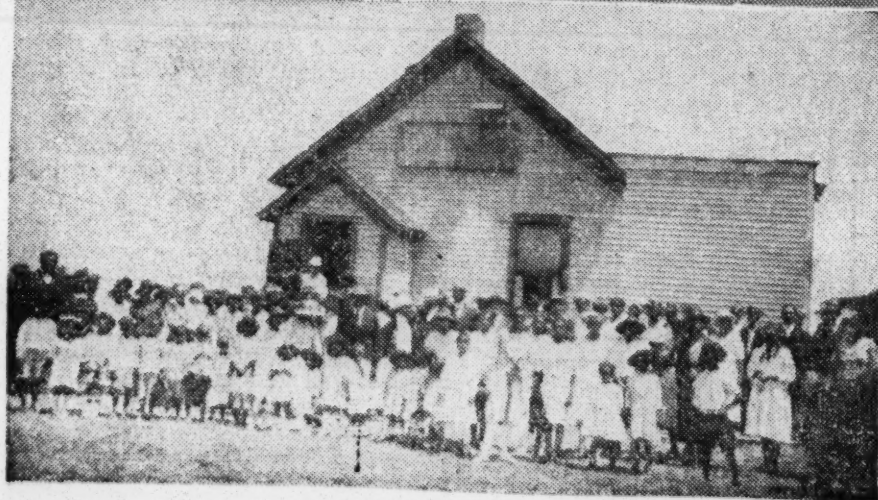
*Remember*  
Heading the central district drive committee is Fritz W. Alexander. Working with him are Dr. C. R. Wood, Mrs. Henrietta B. Thomas, A. B. Whitlock, Charles Fisher, B. H. Creswell, Mrs. Wilbur Hardaway, Miss Agnes Howell, Dr. James B. Thompson and Dr. Royal W. Grubbs. Kay H. Frederikson is general chairman.

*3-13-36*  
Already several central district businesses and individuals have been contacted and made aware of the contributions of Stewart house, under the leadership of the Rev. Frank S. Delaney to the community. Others will be visited between now and the end of the drive.

The purpose of the campaign, which has gained the support of Gary's leading whites, is to raise \$1,000 with which to pay current debts and establish a small fund to take care of current obligations.

Speakers at the luncheon Monday included Capt. H. S. Norton, Ralph Snyder and Rev. Delaney. Mr. Norton declared the institution is rendering a needed service and said the community should get behind the drive and Mr. Snyder expressed amazement at Stewart house getting by in the past on so little funds and praised Rev. Delaney's frugality.

In thanking those aiding in the drive, Dr. Delaney asserted: "As you go along with us, I want to assure you we will do our best to go along with you to make our community a happier one and a better one in which to live."



(Above) The present appearance of the Stewart House in Gary which is located at 15th and Massachusetts streets where many folk were fed and sheltered during the hard times which struck the Calumet district.

The house has done much in the way of creating better relations between races in Gary which is evidenced by the way the whites are falling in line aiding in the drive to raise funds for the support of the institution.

Below is a picture of the house taken in 1920, showing a group of families during a celebration there.

*Rec*

# 41 PER CENT OF KANSAS NEGROES ON RELIEF ROLLS, FARE BETTER THAN THOSE IN OTHER STATES

1935 DUST STORMS DESTROYED CROPS AND CONTRIBUTES TO DISTRESS

## Fifteen Thousand Live In Rural Communities

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—(ANP)—Although there are less than 70,000 Negroes in all of Kansas, the state governed by Alf Landon, Republican presidential prospect, 41.08 per cent of them, or 27,264, are on the state relief rolls or enrolled for WPA jobs, according to information from the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee released here to the Associated Negro Press. If statistics are correct, they have fared at least as well as Negroes in any other state. The study of population trends, 1

According to the 1930 census, Kansas had 66,360 Negroes who were just 3.5 per cent of the state's 1,880,949 total population. But they were 10.6 of the total of 86,630 families seeking relief, according to latest available statistics.

Last year's dust storms which destroyed crops are considered to be a large extent responsible for increased and continued hard times in Kansas as the state is mainly agricultural. In the larger towns much of the industry depends either directly or indirectly on farm products, and if these are held back, urbanites suffer. Particularly is this true of Negroes who are first to be fired and last to be hired. In the cities live 51,281 colored while the other 15,063 are farm residents.

But colored have fared well and have shared in all agencies and projects intended to curb distress, according to the figures revealed. During the last four months of 1935, WPA jobs have gone to 5,804. There were 522 boys enrolled in CCC camps last year. The Rural Resettlement Administration has placed 350 families on subsistence grants, is completing plans with 175 others and has made loans to 75 others.

At the NYA camp at Wichita are enrolled 47 unemployed girls and NYA grants are aiding many high school students. Leisure time programs employed 85 workers. There

were 26 education projects sponsored by 12 counties employing 39 teachers. On other white collar projects, 17 were with the housing survey, 4 on the traffic survey, 1 as stenographer; 1 with the study of population trends, 1 sewing room supervisor, 1 nurse and 1 custodian.

In August of 1934 Mrs. Louise T. Clarke, an experienced social worker, was named colored adviser on the state staff with the job of coordinating Negro work. A total of 22 case aides were employed in eight counties and Miss Bernice Reed was sent at state expense to attend the Atlanta School of Social Work. Mrs. Clark also conducted the first survey of Negroes on relief ever made in Kansas and listed them by counties.

She found that of the 105 counties, six have no Negroes and only five have 3,000 or more Negroes. Wyandotte, where Kansas City, Kansas, is located, 12,094 or above 56 per cent of its colored residents on relief. It was also learned there are fewer needy in the summer as seasonal employment such as harvesting and other farm work takes care of many.

Most of those applying for aid were found to be common laborers, janitors, and domestic servants, but also listed were several teachers.

## ENTERPRISE

## OUR NEGROES

# RACE SECTION OF TOWN WIPE OUT BY TORNADO

**Color-Line Vanishes In Mississippi In Wake of Tragedy—Race Doctors Aid Sufferers.**

By JASPER T. DUNCAN  
Staff Correspondent

TUPELO, Miss., April 6—I am in the midst of this storm-stricken area! Everywhere there is desolation and destruction.

Still digging in the debris for broken and dead bodies, rescue workers from all over Mississippi and hundreds from Memphis early this morning said that only partial reports can be made of the dead and maimed, as a result of the worst five-minute "twister" that has ever struck this section. Coming out of the Southwest, surviving witnesses say they heard a mighty roar similar to an approaching train, at 8:17 Sunday evening. Traveling at the rate of 100 miles an hour, it splintered everything in its path, uprooting trees, unroofing houses, and in one instance thrusting a post about four inches in diameter completely through the body of a colored victim.

## Color Line Wiped Out

As I walked through the colored section of the town, which was completely leveled as the tornado tore through, I observed that the town's misery had brought the races close together. Suffering had wiped out the color line. I noticed that the courthouse and other public buildings being used as hospitals. . . buildings of mercy, where the injured were being treated without thought of preference.

## Race Doctors Busy

I found out that Dr. H. Zuber, who saved the lives of himself and his family by going into the basement of his home until the storm had spent itself, is now administering to the injured of all races. Other physicians who are active in relief roles are Drs. Watson and Rayford from Memphis. The Jane Terrill Hospital here, a colored institution, is practically filled with people marred for life.

The Negro residential section in

WHITE MISSISSIPPI  
EDITOR ADMITS  
NEGROES GET RAW  
DEAL IN RELIEF

Jackson, Miss.—From the powerful pen of Major Frederick Sullens, publisher of the Jackson (Mississippi) Daily News, this organ and mouthpiece in this section for President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, comes the frank admission that Negroes have not been fairly dealt with by administrators of the New Deal.

In a recent issue under the front page personal column, "The Low Down on Higher-Ups," conducted by Major Sullens, is the following statement:

"There can be no denial that Negroes in Mississippi have not been given a square deal under any of the relief programs, nor have they shared fairly in the benefits distrib-

ed by any of the New Deal alphabetical organizations. Also we must admit that a Negro can get just as cold and hungry as a white man. Our Negroes deserve and should receive more kindly consideration."

This pointed declaration, which might easily and justly have included other states of the deep South and some parts of the North strengthens the contention that the Democratic Party is the party of unfairness when it comes to its dealings with Negroes, and the need for a change from the New "Misdeal" to the constitutional guarantees advocated by the Republican Party.

Gov. Landon offers the only hope for these guarantees being vouchsafed to the American Negro. He clearly stated this in a telegram to Chairman John D. M. Hamilton, of the Republican National Committee, September 1, at a meeting of the National Planning Board of Colored Republicans in Chicago.

Said Gov. Landon among other things, "Our party is not sectional. Its beliefs and practices are everywhere the same North and South alike. It is universal. I employ neither platitudes nor mottoes. Our platform of 1936 as it relates to Colored Americans together with the principles of the Republican Party are as they were first uttered. Express my feelings and convictions on all problems that concern them. NO TURN OF FORTUNE COULD CHANGE MY BELIEF IN THE ABSOLUTE EQUALITY OF ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS. WHEREVER I MAY BE IN THE FUTURE I SHALL STRIVE AS I HAVE THUS FAR STRIVEN TO ADHERE TO THE FUNDAMENTALS OF JUSTICE BOTH BY WORD AND DEED."

This is the type of assurance that Negroes want. Reasoning from the known to the related unknown, in the light of these declarations, thinking Negroes have no other choice but to vote the Landon-Knox ticket in November.

Negroes of Pike county are in a bad plight.

Police officers contacted the Daily Enterprise and called attention to the distress and poverty characteristic of Burglundtown and Baertown.

Negroes are without sufficient food. Few have adequate clothing. Many are in need of medical attention. Very few have dental treatment. Only a small number can afford spectacles. Hundreds of them are in need of surgical operations. The housing problem is a desperate one.

Too often people dismiss the problem with a shrug of the shoulders and use the situation because of race prejudice.

A stomach can be empty of food and full of pain regardless of the color of the epidermis that covers it without.

An appendix can rupture whether the skin be white, black, red, brown or yellow.

A body can shiver with no thought of the color line.

A heart can ache whether it be the heart of a white man or a negro.

Many negroes have been deprived of work because the work usually given negroes is now handled by white citizens.

At least our people can be sympathetic. There is a need to be considered.

If white people lived as do negroes in this community there would be a wail heard throughout the nation.

Suffering knows no color line. And suffering is prevalent among our negroes.

## Seek Site For New Community Center

A delegation representing the St. Louis Urban League conferred with Mayor Dickmann Tuesday in reference to the selection of a site for the first of the two Negro Community Centers to cost \$225,000 each provided for in the last bond issue election.

The committee opposed the building of the downtown center on the city ground at Compton avenue and Market street because they felt it is too far from the center of the Negro population of the section. Several other sites in the vicinity of Easton and Gar- rison avenues are under consideration.

John T. Clark, executive secretary of the league stated that the committee was not committed to any particular site but desires one that will be more accessible to the majority of those who would use the center.

It is understood that money has already been set aside to start the work on the center.

ST. LOUIS, MO.  
STAR TIMES

MAY 28 1936

## FOUR-CITY SURVEY SHOWS PROGRESS OF NEGROES HERE

### St. Louisans Lead in Number of Doctors and Ministers, Gain in Industry.

A study of the occupational trends of Negroes in St. Louis has disclosed that this city ranks ahead of Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and Baltimore in the number of Negro doctors and ministers. Since

1910, the study also reports, there has been "remarkable progress" in the percentage of Negroes in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Seven fields of occupation were studied. The report showed there had been "a regrettable lack of growth in the percentage of Negroes engaged in trade," and that St. Louis ranked behind Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore and Philadelphia in the number of Negro mail carriers and policemen.

In the field of public service the study revealed that St. Louis Negroes fared about as well as those in the other four cities.

These facts and others bearing on the occupations of Negroes here were gathered by the St. Louis branch of the National Technical Association for the Interfraternal Council of St. Louis.

In the light of the data obtained, the council has made recommendations for the improvement of the lot of Negroes here during the next twenty years.

In spite of the fact that the council considered that the race had made remarkable progress in some fields, it was convinced that there were too many Negroes in domestic and personal service.

While the percentage of unemployment among Negro men in St. Louis was found to be lower than in the four other cities studied, it was still greater than the unemployment of white men in St. Louis.

Between 1910 and 1930, the study points out, the Negro population of St. Louis increased rapidly. In 1910 Negroes constituted 6.2 per cent of the total population; in 1930, 11.4.

To bring about an improvement in the Negro's condition, the council urged the race to make use of its political power, particularly in obtaining more public service positions. The strengthening of Negro organizations such as the Urban League also was recommended.

# Jim Crowism In Social Work Is Condemned

Negro Congress Leader  
Tells Conference  
Relief Evils

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, May 26.—John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, told social workers here that Negroes throughout the nation should align themselves with all forces who are fighting reaction in order to lift themselves out of the mire of discrimination in relief practices.

Davis was speaking before National Coordinating Committee of Social Service Employee Groups at the National Conference of Social Workers.

The identity of interests of all labor and the need for integrated action on the part of all whose liberties are being menaced by the forces of reaction was stressed by Davis in his speech.

## Unemployed Problems

Edward Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, summarized the differential practices in relief which the unemployed Negro client must face. Independent political action of labor groups was urged as a means of effectively combatting the intolerance practiced in most relief agencies toward Negroes.

Abram Flaxer, general manager of the New York local of the American Federation of Government Employees, reviewed the work of his union in fighting jim-crowism within the New York Emergency Relief Bureau.

After group meetings on social case work, community organization and the prevention and treatment of delinquency and crime the delegates were to gather in general session to hear Professor Parker T. Moon of Columbia University discuss "International Peace and the Common Good."

Edith Abbott, dean of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago and sole nominee for president of the conference, criticized the system of "political clearance" in federal relief. She said civil

service had lost ground under the alphabetical agencies.

Frank J. Bruno of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., defended "boondoggling" as "one of the most promising experiments in this present depression to suit made work to the social needs as well as to the industrial facilities of the unemployed."

## SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE CLOSES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Miss Edith Abbott, editor of the Social Review, dean of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration of Chicago and nationally known humanitarian and welfare worker was elected president of the National Conference of Social Work at the close of its 63rd annual meeting here.

Many prominent Negroes from all parts of the nation were present and not only were housed in the palatial boardwalk hosteleries but participated in the social events.

Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, Henry Hunt, T. Montgomery Gregory, John P. Davis, Dr. Albert Forsythe, Charlotte Ellis, Edward Lewis and James H. Hubert were among the speakers.

Others prominent Negroes, included Eugene Kinckle Jones, T. Arnold Hill, Jesse O. Thomas, Maurice Moss, Nimrod Allen, John Dancey, E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Midian Bousfield, Forrester B. Washington, W. Gertrude Brown, Edith Sampson, E. T. Atwell, L. J. Wheatley. Among the other four or five hundred were Mrs. Leona M. Evans, St. Louis; Myrtle Hall Elkins, Cincinnati; Marie B. Shanks, Washington, O.; Dorothy Fassett, Philadelphia; Alice H. Harris, Richmond, John T. Clark, St. Louis, Robert Elzy, Brooklyn, Wayne Hopkins, Philadelphia, George Goodman, Boston; V. B. Allen, Columbus, John Finney, Foster B. Jackson, John Gray, William Redmond, all of Chicago, Cleo Ferguson and Ruth Brown, Philadelphia; Caspar Ross, N. Y.; Carita V. Roan Roberts, E. Flowers, N. Y.; Bishop W. H. Hurd, Philadelphia; Lillian Summers, and Ethel Riley, Cincinnati; Rev. William Jernagin

# COLORED DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE GET FAIR TREATMENT IN ALL PUBLIC PLACES AND HOMES OF ATLANTIC CITY

Many "New Deal" Speakers Tell Of Benefits  
Government Is Trying To Accord  
All Citizens

## Many "New Deal" Speakers

Atlantic City, N. J., June 4.—(By Mary J. Washington for ANP)—Following Oxley, Henry Hunt, assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit Bureau, in his inimitable and forceful manner, described the function of his office, Mr. Hunt reminded his hearers that Uncle Sam was not playing the role of Santa Claus or a Christmas tree—that every loan must be a secured loan and that payment must be made. He emphasized the fact that no attention is paid to the race of farmers but merely their ability to repay the obligations that they would incur by Federal loans. T. Montgomery Gregory, principal of the New Jersey Avenue School was director of the meeting.

## "More Opportunity Less Relief"

Headed by Miss Ida E. Tyler a committee of citizens presented an interesting program on the afternoon of the opening day with Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, chief speaker of the occasion. Oxley, who spoke in Federal legislation and the Negro outlined clearly and interestingly the various projects out of which Negroes may hope for consideration. He paid high tribute to Dr. Amos Caliver and other educators for the excellent work they are doing in research under Federal legislation. "Not more relief," he declared, "but more occupational opportunity is the need of our youth in America today." Lieutenant Oxley laid special emphasis on those things that are being done to give youth a better outlook as we proceed from our present status. Vigorous applause met the demand for an effacing of the line of demarcation that divides the Negroes of North and South. "As a race we are one, and our problems are the same throughout this great land. We must stand together and fight for integration versus segregation for the time has come when the Negro must be sanely militant if he would enjoy the privileges that are the birthright of every free-born American."

## Hear Negro Congress Secretary

On Tuesday evening a record crowd that taxed the capacity of the Y. M. C. A. auditorium heard John P. Davis of Washington explain the ramifications of the much-discussed National Negro Congress. Davis was introduced by the scholarly Arthur Huff Fauset of Philadelphia, regional director of the Philadelphia area and national vice president and one of the most ardent supporters of the Congress. Scores of persons stood throughout the evening. The meeting was under the sponsorship of the Atlantic City Council of the National Negro Congress of which Dr. Albert E. Forsythe is chairman.

The Atlantic City Board of Trade, headed by Atty. William A. Dart played host to the visitors on Thursday when a large reception was staged at Fitzgerald's Auditorium. On Friday evening many attended the premier recital of Raymond Tunia, youthful short pianist, who assisted by Wilbur Davis, young baritone, was presented by the Alumni Associates of Atlantic City High school. Following the recital the Northside Business and Professional Women of the city held a delightful reception in honor of the visitors.

Among Negroes who took part in the programmed activities of the

conference were Charlotte Ellis, Executive Secretary, Colored Big Sisters, Urban League, Columbus Ohio who outlined 'A Program For Negro Children,' Crystal Bird Fauset of Philadelphia, luncheon speaker, on the subject of "Building Race Attitudes With Young People," John Davis, who spoke on "The Social and Economic Status of the Negro," Edward Lewis of the Baltimore Urban League speaking on "The Negro as Client," James H. Hubert, "The Negro Mother's Response to Birth Control as Shown in A Settlement Center."

Other prominent Negroes not already mentioned, included Eugene Kinckle Jones, T. Arnold Hill, Jesse O. Thomas, Maurice Moss, Nimrod Allen, John Dancey, E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Midian Bousfield, Forrester B. Washington, W. Gertrude Brown, Edith Sampson, E. T. Atwell, L. J. Wheatley. Among the other four or five hundred were Mrs. Leona M. Evans, St. Louis, Myrtle Hall Elkins, Cincinnati, Marie B. Shanks, Washington, D. C., Dorothy Fassett, Philadelphia, Alice H. Harris, Richmond, John T. Clark, St. Louis, Robert Elzy, Brooklyn, Wayne Hopkins, Philadelphia, George Goodman, Boston, V. B. Allen, Columbus, John Finney, Foster B. Jackson, John Gray, William Redmond, all of Chicago, Cleo Ferguson and Ruth Brown, Philadelphia, Caspar Ross, N. Y., Carita V. Roan Roberts, E. Flowers, N. Y., Bishop W. H. Hurd, Philadelphia, Lillian Summers, and Ethel Riley, Cincinnati, Rev. William Jernagin.

# ATLANTIC CITY FORGETS RACE

## Social Work Delegates Are Treated Alike During Meeting

Atlantic City, known for its bias against Negro visitors, forgot race last week during the convention of the National Conference of Social Work, and received all delegates on a basis of equality.

The Negro north side section held a number of civic and social affairs to entertain the visitors. The functions late in the week were a reception given by the Atlantic City Board of Trade Thursday at Fitzgerald's Auditorium, the premier reception of Raymond Tunia, youthful seashore pianist, and a reception which followed under the direction of the North Side Business and Professional Women's Association.

At the final session Sunday Miss Edith Abbott, dean of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago, was inducted as president. She is credited with training and placing many Negro welfare workers.

T. Arnold Hill, industrial relations secretary of the National Urban League, was elected second vice-president.

### On Program

Among Negroes who took part in the programmed activities of the conference were Charlotte Ellis, executive secretary, Colored Big Sisters, Urban League, Columbus, Ohio, who outlined "A Program for Negro Children"; Crystal Bird Fauset of Philadelphia, luncheon speaker, on the subject of "Building Race Attitudes With Young People"; John Davis who spoke on "The Social and Economic Status of the Negro"; and Edward Lewis of the Baltimore Urban League, speaking on "The Negro as Client."

James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, told the conference that lack of scientific birth control information, resulting in large families without economic sufficiency and social guidance, plays havoc with the Negro. He stated that there was evidence to show that crime, poverty and unemployment are greater in large families.

### Religion No Luxury

The Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, in New York, said that religion must come off the luxury list, and held that real and honest religion "is

neither ashamed or afraid to come to grips with every human problem—poverty, crime, unemployment, class or color hatred. . . ." Such religion, he said, is an absolute necessity.

Alarming mortality and morbidity conditions among the Negroes of the United States were stressed by Dr. Walter J. Alexander, chairman of the Negro advisory committee of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, Newark, in a plea for immediate attention.

### Cites Death Rate

Stating that the Negro death rate for the United States registration area is approximately 17 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 11

per 1,000 for whites; that the Negro tuberculosis death rate is four to eight times greater than for whites, and that infant mortality and maternity rates are from three to seven

times greater among Negroes than among whites, Dr. Alexander said:

"These facts indicate that some special consideration should be given to health problems as they relate to the Negro group. In any such consideration, however, it must not be assumed that the Negro health problem can be a distinctly separate problem. But because it is an aggravated problem it must have special consideration, and must involve some special factors for its relief and minimization. Very little effort has been given in this particular direction."

Many of the Negro delegates attended the presidential reception at the palatial Ambassador Hotel and other social functions. Most of them spoke in high praise of the treatment accorded them everywhere. Despite the loss of possible revenue, north-siders were delighted at the fact that many of the delegates chose to reside in the south side hotels through the conference. This is a significant move in that many of the south side hotels are distinctly anti-Negro in even their employment policies.

## Arnold Hill Elected To High Position In Soc. Work Conf.

T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, was elected second vice president of the National Conference of Social Work at its recent convention in Atlantic City.

The Conference, which was attended by scores of colored social workers in addition to some ten thousand white members from every section of the country as well as from abroad, was considered one of the most successful Conferences in the history of the organization.

Miss Edith Abbott was elected president of the Conference. First vice president was Dr. Solomon

Lowenstein of New York City. T. Arnold Hill served as member of the Special Committee on Hotel Policies and Minority groups which brought about the removal of the convention from its originally designated place, Washington, D. C., to Atlantic City because of racial discrimination in the hotels of Washington. He is also a member of Section Four of the National Conference of Social Work, which is the Committee on Social Action.

# Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1936

*Copied from News  
Hazelhurst, Miss.  
May 28, 1936*

## GOOD ADVICE

Rev. J. M. Williamson, a negro, who is president of the National Rural Industrial Association, Inc., was in Hazelhurst Sunday and talked to a large crowd of Negroes.

The purpose of the National Rural Industrial Association, Inc., is to urge the Negroes to have good homes, churches and schools and to go back to the farms.

In his talks, Williamson urges the Negroes to stop taking the Northern papers, and advises them that these papers only make them dissatisfied and puts ideas into their heads that cannot be realized. That they must be satisfied with what they have.

Williamson is well educated and is doing a great work among his people.

# PATTERSON IS ELECTED TO POSITION ON NAT'L URBAN LEAGUE'S BOARD

## Hill Credits Body's Aggressive Stand on Negro Labor With Bringing Support— Annual Meeting Hears Reports

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was elected a member of the executive board of the National Urban League for a term of three years, at the annual meeting which was convened Wednesday by L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman, at the offices of the league, 1133 Broadway, before an audience composed of leaders in social work in New York City, as well as a number of visitors from other states.

The report of activities of the Progress Administration.

League for 1935 was made by T. Ar-

old Hill, acting executive secretary. In addition to Dr. Patterson, the who said: "Our aggressive stand on following persons were re-elected as behalf of Negro labor has brought us members of the executive board of new donors and new friends, and the the League: Dr. Sadie T. M. Alex- unstinted support of the Negro press. ander, Dr. W. G. Alexander, Roger "We feel especially delighted that N. Baldwin, Abraham Lefkowitz, Mrs. our locals have taken on a decidedly John F. Moors, Dr. Robert R. Moton, more liberal policy on this same Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, Charles Po- question. There have been activities lett, Mrs. Clifford H. Pope, Mrs. Jo- in St. Louis, Atlanta, Baltimore, New- seph M. Proskauer, Mrs. V. G. Simk- ark, Pittsburgh and Columbus, which hovitch, C. C. Spaulding, W. R. Val- have been in line with the policy of entine.

P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, spoke on "Eco- nomic Conditions in the South." El- mer A. Carter, the editor of Oppor- tunity Magazine, in addition to re- porting on the magazine, gave a brief resume of a recent trip to Urban League centers in the Middle West and South.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League, on leave of absence as Adviser on Negro Affairs to the Department of Com- merce in Washington, D. C., spoke on "The Negro and the Federal Govern- ment." Mr. Jones outlined in detail the work of the Department of Com- merce in its efforts to secure for Ne- gro business enterprise the resources made available by the federal govern- ment.

The final speaker of the afternoon was Ira De A. Reid, professor of so- ciology at Atlanta University. Pro- fessor Reid is now on leave as a Project Director under the Works

NEW YORK, N. Y.  
TIMES

MAY 6 - 1936

"KINCKLE JONES"

When announcement was made of his appointment as head of the Depart- ment of Commerce for the study of Negro problems his name appeared in some of the dispatches from Washing- ton as "EUGENE K. JONES." But to those who know his splendid work for a quarter of a century as the adminis- trative secretary of the National Urban League, for the urbanized Negro, he is "KINCKLE JONES." He is an institution in himself, for, though the league was organized under the presidency of the late WILLIAM H. BALDWIN about thirty years ago, it is KINCKLE JONES who has carried on (beginning with a total budget of \$2,500) and more than any one other person made it an agency of national usefulness.

It was not surprising that Secretary ROPER should have called him into coun- sel, saying at the time of his appoint- ment that he felt the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States were "entitled to "be consulted about the general pro- gram of the department." But KINCKLE JONES still continues to give his best and most direct service through the Urban League. He ascribes to the board that has planned its activities, to the staff that has directed the af- fairs of the movement, and to the dis- criminating donors all credit for the excellent record that has been made in the contribution to a "more resourceful and freer Negro," which in turn means a contribution to a "more resourceful and freer America." The urban Negro has relatively suffered most industrially during the past few years, but it is also true that his spirit has been the most hopeful. The league has had much to do with keeping up his spirit and de- serves continuing and increasing sup- port, for it has one of the most serious social and economic problems to deal with.

The other members of the board are: L. Hollingsworth Wood (presi- dent), Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Mary Mc- Leod Bethune, William H. Baldwin, Miss Dorothy Straus, Dr. Albert Bau- mann, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Henry Bruere, Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Miss Caroline B. Chapin, John W. Davis, Hubert T. Delany, Dr. James H. Dillard, Miss Elizabeth Eastman, Dr. John Hope, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Hon. Fred R. Moore, Mrs. B. B. Munford, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., Mrs. Al- bert S. Reed, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkopf, Mrs. George W. Seligman, Graham R. Taylor, Hon. Joseph N. Uiman, Miss Eliza- beth Walton, and R. B. Young.

## Nearly Half Hunger Marchers Are Colored

TRENTON, N. J., April 30—Inspection reveals that 40 per cent of the 5,000 jobless persons who have converged on the State capital to protest against the action of the State in failing to provide for relief are Negroes. Only about 5 per cent of those who have taken refuge in the State House are colored. There was no evidence of violence among the "hunger marchers."

HACKENSACK, N. J.  
BERGEN RECORD

APR 1 1936

## First Ward Poles, Roused At Negro Center Project, To Ask Equal Concessions

Downtown Citizens Act  
To Demand Grants  
For Minority Units

GATHER PRIVATELY

Petition Is Reported, But  
None Will Confirm  
Action In Session

Faint echoes of grumbings in the First Ward were heard around Hackensack this morning. They were said to deal with the objection of a certain group to the City's providing a Negro Community Hall at City and federal expense.

Nothing positive could be learned this morning, but a generally reliable source named a group of Polish citizens in the First Ward as the source of the objections. His information was that this group met last night, very informally and without advertising the meeting, to discuss what steps might be taken to secure equal consideration by the City authorities of all minority groups. A petition was said to have been discussed, but no one could be found this morning who knew what decision had been reached.

Rather half-hearted objections to supplying the Negroes with a meeting place, when no provision had been made to do the same for other groups, have been heard several times, ever since the Negro Community Hall project was first suggested.

The Negroes themselves and civic leaders, in answer to this criticism, have always pointed out that the

Negro Community Center by Hackensack City authorities had been abandoned today, after a ruling by City Attorney Donald M. Waesche that the City cannot legally undertake such a project.

While the Council continued to look favorably on providing the Negro population with some such facility, the decision definitely ruled out all possibility of having the hall built under City sponsorship with W. P. A. aid, which had been the intention of the Council.

Mayor Robert A. Altschuler, who had sought the legal opinion, found at last night's meeting of the Council that none of the other members were ready to advance plans for the center in the face of the reverse decision.

Still the officials appeared to agree with Councilman Fred V. Ferber's opinion that something should be done for the Negroes.

Definite proof that the abandonment of present plans is due entirely to Waesche's opinion was given by the officials' discussion of ways in which the City might help the Negroes secure a center without actually supplying it.

### OFFERS THREE LOTS

Negro situation is totally different from that of other minority groups. They have cited that white residents, regardless of racial extraction, are admitted to the various social organizations, and that they have free access to the Y-for-All facilities, while Negroes must take their choice between loitering on corners or frequenting pool rooms and other undesirable places.

This is also the position taken by several of the Councilmen, so that any petition aimed to have the Negro project withdrawn has only a very slight chance of receiving favorable consideration by the City officials.

HACKENSACK, N. J.  
BERGEN RECORD

APR 28 1936

## PLAN FOR NEGRO CENTER ILLEGAL, ATTORNEY RULES

Community Building  
Abandoned But Council  
Is Anxious To Help

AWAIT PROPOSAL

All plans for the erection of a

The Mayor had received from Isaac Bright, who had charged that the Negro committee working with the City planned to form a sort of Negro Oritani Field Club and said that the committee was not truly representative of the entire Negro population, a list of prominent Negroes he felt should be enlisted in working out plans.

Altschuler said that he recognized many of the names on Bright's list as those of good citizens, and wondered how it would be possible to satisfy the Negro population as a whole.

Councilman Ernst A. Korn thought the only way was to "let them fight it out and come to us with a concrete proposition."

This the Council apparently intends to do. The other members had no comment to offer to Councilman Ralph de Clairmont's observation:

"It is not up to the Council to take the lead in this. There is nothing further that the Council can do now."

Chester A. Wells, prominent in charity work for many years, believed some white organization should take hold of the project and try to get the Negroes together on what they wanted in the way of a center. He suggested that the Elks might wish to undertake the problem, and might even be able to work out some scheme to provide the required financial assistance.

Altschuler suggested the Community Council as another alternative. This organization is slated to hear a report on the Negro Community Center from a special committee at its meeting tonight at the High School library. The new association has taken a great interest in the Negro Center plan, and it is probable that this latest development will be discussed fully at tonight's meeting.

The City's plans for the center had progressed to the point of having plans drawn for a building not to exceed \$15,000 in cost, when Mayor Altschuler raised the question of legality at last week's meeting.

## SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCE IS UNDER WAY

Atlantic City Erases Color  
Line During Annual  
Convention

ATLANTIC CITY—Thousands of social workers from all over the continent here hundreds of them Negroes, here this week for the annual National Conference of Social Work.

Color bars in hotels and places of meeting have been let down during the session of the convention in compliance with the policy of the conference.

The meeting was brought to Atlantic City after Washington, voted as the 1936 convention city, refused to allow Negro delegates the same privileges as white delegates. It is the custom of the social work conference to convene only in cities where equal accommodations are provided for all delegates.

Several Negro social workers are to meet at the program at the national meeting.

F. B. Washington Speaks  
Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, addressed the afternoon session Tuesday, May 26, on "What

Is Wrong With State Conferences of Social Work and What Can Be Done About It?" The element of race did not enter this subject.

Mr. Washington was selected as a speaker by a committee of executives of state conferences. In an effective manner he outlined on a basis of his experience and attendance at state conferences of social work, several ways in which he felt the programs of the organizations might be improved.

His address was well received and many of the ideas suggested probably will be incorporated in the future programs of these organizations. State conferences set standards for social work in the states and promote legislation that will procure for the underprivileged funds and services which they have not hitherto enjoyed.

It was admitted at the beginning of the discussion that there was nothing radically wrong at the present time with the purposes and programs of the various state conferences of social work, but that since nothing is perfect, there is always room for improvement.

JUN 5 - 1936

# **The Negro Community Center—So-Called**

A community center for the group in that section of the city inhabited very largely by negroes is a present necessity. There is not very much to the story when the bottom is reached. It is to be hoped that when the public hearing is held next Monday night, the proponents of this movement will marshal all the facts, and reasons for the institution in the most logical and convincing manner.

If Jacob A. Riis, who reformed Mulberry Bend, New York City, or Jane Addams, who renovated an entire community with Hull House, Chicago, could be present at that meeting, they would not require any facts. They would state, from experience, that it is utter folly to continue without such a building any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Facts are obtainable from numerous centers in the United States, showing that the reduction in crime, the improvement in health, the lifting of family life, and growth of civic consciousness, begin immediately to come into effect, when people have an opportunity to be normal.

This community center is a necessity. It is a shame that it has not been in existence for a long time previous.

# TENANT GROUP ACCEPTS CUTS TO AVOID WAR

*Amsterdam News*  
Mayor Given Requests  
for Improvement  
in Harlem

10-17-36  
Harlem's threatened rent strike was at a standstill yesterday when landlords, who were demanding increases of from \$5 to \$9 per month, indicated that they were willing to compromise.

*New York*  
Donelan Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenants' League, 209 West 125th street, stated Thursday morning that through arbitration rent increases in nine buildings had been lowered to \$3, while many more landlords were willing to negotiate. "If landlords want to compromise," Mr. Phillips declared, "and tenants are willing, we will compromise. Of course, I am totally opposed to any increase whatever, but we are trying to do the most expedient thing."

Write Mayor.  
A provisional committee, appointed to work out the details of the strike, last week sent letters to Mayor LaGuardia, the Republican, Democratic and Socialist national committees asking them to state their stand on the following issues:

Increased rents; enforcement of the multiple dwelling law; higher home relief allowances for Harlem; federal housing for Harlem at a monthly maximum of \$5 per room; higher wages for superintendents and janitors; and discrimination and segregation of Negro tenants.

Recently Organized.  
The committee, headed by Mr. Phillips, held a conference with the mayor at City Hall Tuesday morning, at which time the issues brought up in the letter were thoroughly discussed.

"The buildings now threatening to strike," Mr. Phillips said, "were not affiliated with the league when landlords indicated rent increases two weeks ago, but they have since become members."

"It is interesting that not one single building which held membership in the league is affected in the present situation."

Despite the glowering day and intermittent showers, more than 2,500 persons staged a protest against the excessive Harlem rents last Saturday afternoon, when the Consolidated Tenants' League sponsored an impressive parade through Harlem streets and followed by a mass meeting at Rockland Palace.

Speakers at the meeting who advised tenants to refuse to pay any increase in rent and to present a united front on the issue were Father Divine; Victor Gaspar, Socialist candidate for the Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District; Earl Miller, executive member of the Consolidated Tenants' League.

Could Feed 5,000 More.  
Also Dr. Morris A. Gersing, president of the Brooklyn Housing Slum Clearance Association; Heinz Norden, president of the City-Wide Tenants'

# Paraded Against High Rents



PARENTS AND CHILDREN, as shown in the pictures above, paraded last Saturday when the Consolidated Tenants' League sponsored a protest demonstration against the increase of rents in Harlem. In another section of the parade were about 1,000 members of Father Divine's "heavens." Marching to tunes furnished by bands from the Imperial, Manhattan and Monarch lodges of Elks, dignitaries in the parade which preceded the meeting included J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., Assemblyman William T. Andrews and Horace I. Gordon, All-People's party candidate for the Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Dignitaries in Line.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1936

New York.

# Rockefeller Apartments To Be Taken Over By U. S. As Part Of Federal Housing Development

The foreclosure last week by John D. Rockefeller jr. of his \$2,000,000 first mortgage on the Dunbar Garden Apartments, which he erected in Harlem ten years ago at a cost of \$3,500,000 was the first of a series of steps that will bring the Dunbar Apartments under control of the Federal government as a part of its Harlem River Development, it was authoritatively learned by The Age this week.

Originally the Rockefeller project was to have been a cooperative development, so that at the end of a period of twenty-five years or less the tenants would own their own apartments. The scale of monthly rentals were arranged so that a part of the money paid in would go toward the amortization of the mortgage. The depression caused many of the tenant-owners to get behind in their payments and some to abandon the idea of buying an apartment altogether.

This decrease in the income of the property brought about the change in plans, and when the government purchased the Rockefeller property at the end of Seventh avenue for its Harlem River Development efforts were then made to have the Dunbar Apartments included in this project.

**Largest Negro Project**  
With the addition of the Dunbar apartments, which have homes for over 500 families, to the project now under construction (housing nearly 800 families) Harlem will have the largest housing development that is being undertaken by the government. The present Harlem River Development represents an investment by the government of \$4,700,000. Add to this the cost of the Dunbar Apartments the entire project will represent more than \$8,000,000.

It is expected that the next step in the government's program to take over the Dunbar Apartments will be for the property to go into the hands of a receiver, then the government will buy it at a foreclosure sale.

Mr. Rockefeller, although much interested in the welfare of his tenants at the Dunbar Apartments insisted that the entire project

be conducted on a strictly business basis. When originally conceived by Andrew J. Thomas, eminent architect, the Rockefeller project was planned to relieve the housing shortage in Harlem and was to have included the three city blocks on which the federal houses are now being erected. The 1929 depression caused a cessation in the development under Mr. Rockefeller after the lots had been cleared for the foundations.

## Tenants Not To Lose

Those tenants who have continued to pay into the cooperative project will not lose anything, a spokesman for Mr. Rockefeller stated. They will get back the full amount of their investment and whatever loss may be incurred will be borne by Mr. Rockefeller.

Whether the contemplated changes will affect the manager, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, could not be learned. It is believed, however, that if a receiver is appointed, certain economies in the management will be effected.

There is also keen competition among several persons for the management of the Harlem River Houses and it is believed that when the Dunbar Apartments become a part of this development, one resident manager will have charge of both projects.

Besides Mr. Bruce, candidates for this position as resident manager of the enlarged project include Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders, executive secretary of the 137th Street Branch Y. W. C. A., Miss Eva Bowles, a former Y. W. C. A. executive, and several of Harlem's leading realtors.

# N. Y. State Conference Of Social Workers Faces Problems

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—(ANP)—Two sessions at the New York State Conference of Negro Welfare, October 20-23, were devoted to discussing some phases of Negro problems. The sessions were well attended by representatives of white and colored social work organizations in New York State.

The first session was opened by the president, Samuel A. Allen, representative on Racial Problems of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of the State of New York, who announced the aim and purpose of the organization. William L. Evans, director of the Buffalo Memorial Center and Urban League, presided, and Elmer A. Carter, editor of "Opportunity", and member of the New York State Commission on Unemployment Insurance, spoke on "Unemployment Insurance As It Affects the Negro." Other speakers were Victor Ridder, chairman of the New York State Board of Social Welfare, and former administrator of the New York City Works Progress Administration; and Dr. Chas. S. Yarbrough.

Mr. Carter pointed out the classes of persons who would not receive benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Law; the domestics, small establishments with less than four employees, and farm hands. Mr. Ridder spoke of his efforts to place Negroes in the higher bracket positions. In his work he discovered that there were three types of employers: those who had an open mind, those who were indifferent to the problem, and those who were absolutely prejudiced against Negro workers. He felt that the best way to overcome this prejudice was to insist upon the placement of qualified workers, and to have a well-trained Negro to represent his group with the employer. Dr. Yarbrough spoke of the number of beauticians who would not come under the Unemployment Insurance Law, and pointed out the possibility that a number of employers would dis-

miss some of their employees in order to evade payment of the Unemployment Insurance tax.

The Thursday afternoon session was presided over by Golden B. Darby, director of the Dunbar Association, Syracuse and member of the Governor's Commission on Crime, the Criminal, and Society. A paper, "Foster Home Care for Colored Children" was read by Mrs. Sadye J. Carter, formerly of the Catholic Home Bureau of the Children's Aid Society, now supervisor in the New York City Home Relief Bureau. She emphasized the need of an awareness within the Negro group in regard to the problem, and criticized those organizations whose clientele was largely Negro who failed to accept Negro workers for training or employment. Mrs. Jane Judge, district secretary of the Institute for Family Service, Charity Organization Society, N. Y. C., emphasized the lack of foster home care for colored children, and gave case illustrations to corroborate her statements. Mrs. Judge also brought out the desirability for having Negro workers on the staff, and told of the contribution they had made to the organization and to the community.

Others attending the conference were Mrs. Carita V. Roane, manager of the Harlem Office of the New York State Employment Service; James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League; A. G. Fallings, assistant director of the New York City National Youth Administration; James A. Ross, Racial Problem Adviser of the New York State Works Progress Administration; Miss Talbot of Buffalo; Dr. Mason Pitman, director of the Riverdale Orphan Asylum, and delegates from the Home Relief Bureau staff. Representatives of private agencies doing work among colored children were at the session.

# NEW YORK TIMES

FEB 2 1936

## AUXILIARY CHOSEN FOR NURSES' GROUP

Junior Leaguers Plan to Help the Association Chiefly in Care of Children.

### HAYES CONCERT THURSDAY

Proceeds Will Be Used for Negro Welfare Work—Guild Meeting Is Scheduled.

Miss Lois Thayer, chairman of the Junior League Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Visiting Nurse Association, announced yesterday the list of auxiliary members for 1936.

The Junior League members who have evolved a way to provide for service on the auxiliary are chiefly the "Forgotten Woman," that le- interested in the making of layettes of domestic workers who could for babies under the care of the not be cared for on any of the Brooklyn Visiting Nurse Association-white-collar and skilled labor tion, according to Miss Thayer, projects created by the New Deal. They include:

Miss Micheline Allen, Mrs. Robert moved from the direct relief rolls, P. Anderson, Mrs. Albert Bonyng, are now employed on the House- Mrs. Paul Bonyng Jr., Miss Eliza- keeping Service Project, which oeth A. Bartholomew, Miss Joan meets household emergencies oc- Ball, Mrs. G. Rodman Bouck, Mrs. ccurring in the homes of New York Ellsworth Buck, Miss Ann Chap- City's poor. Baltimore man, Miss Mary Carruthers, Mrs. Godwin M. Castleman, Mrs. Felix "Visiting Mother" Supplied Charlton, Mrs. J. Russell Clark Jr., as when a mother goes to a hos- Miss Monica Crookall, Miss Emily pital and the family has no money H. Goetze, Miss Sally Harding, Miss to employ help, experienced wom- Katharine Jacobus, Miss Isabel en are sent to the homes to make Mills, Miss Lillie Meurer, Mrs. Rol- beds, prepare and serve meals lin Plumb, Mrs. Attmore Robinson Jr., Mrs. John Roe, Mrs. Oscar scrub and dust rooms, supervise the children and care for the sick Paul Schoenemann, Mrs. Frederick Heretofore the service was con- R. Sanborn, Mrs. Austen Tomes, fined to the Bronx, Brooklyn and Mrs. Charles Singleton, Mrs. Mal- Manhattan, but in response to nu- colm Van Zandt, Mrs. M. Pierpont merous requests from interested Warner and Mrs. Charles F. War- groups, the WPA is preparing to ren. extend it to Richmond and Queens.

Many prominent women have shown their interest in the Roland Hayes concert to be held Thursday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the benefit of the Brooklyn Urban League-Lincoln Settlement.

The organization conducts a broad program of welfare work for the 75,000 Negroes in the borough.

Miss Frances H. Cotts is chair- man of the patroness committee for the benefit concert, which will be

preceded by many dinner parties.

Among the boxholders are Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. John Fairfield Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Baldwin. Mrs. Francis is treasurer of the concert committee and William Siegrist Jr. is chairman of the general committee. Mr. Baldwin is presi- dent of the organization, which numbers among its directors the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, John B. Slee, the Rev. W. C. Brown, Charles J. Dodd, Dr. Henry Neu- mann and the Rev. Dr. John H. Lathrop.

The Junior Guild of Colony House will meet Tuesday afternoon at the settlement house, 297 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. H. Davies Roul- ston, chairman, will preside. "Fly- ing the Lindbergh Trail," a motion picture, will be shown through the courtesy of the Pan American Air- ways.

# F. D. Helps Harlem Care for Its "Forgotten Women" Substitute Mother

By LEVI C. HUBERT

NEW YORK—At last Uncle Sam

has evolved a way to provide for the "Forgotten Woman," that le- interested in the making of layettes of domestic workers who could for babies under the care of the not be cared for on any of the Brooklyn Visiting Nurse Association-white-collar and skilled labor tion, according to Miss Thayer, projects created by the New Deal. They include:

Miss Micheline Allen, Mrs. Robert moved from the direct relief rolls, P. Anderson, Mrs. Albert Bonyng, are now employed on the House- Mrs. Paul Bonyng Jr., Miss Eliza- keeping Service Project, which oeth A. Bartholomew, Miss Joan meets household emergencies oc- Ball, Mrs. G. Rodman Bouck, Mrs. ccurring in the homes of New York Ellsworth Buck, Miss Ann Chap- City's poor. Baltimore man, Miss Mary Carruthers, Mrs. Godwin M. Castleman, Mrs. Felix "Visiting Mother" Supplied Charlton, Mrs. J. Russell Clark Jr., as when a mother goes to a hos- Miss Monica Crookall, Miss Emily pital and the family has no money H. Goetze, Miss Sally Harding, Miss to employ help, experienced wom- Katharine Jacobus, Miss Isabel en are sent to the homes to make Mills, Miss Lillie Meurer, Mrs. Rol- beds, prepare and serve meals lin Plumb, Mrs. Attmore Robinson Jr., Mrs. John Roe, Mrs. Oscar scrub and dust rooms, supervise the children and care for the sick Paul Schoenemann, Mrs. Frederick Heretofore the service was con- R. Sanborn, Mrs. Austen Tomes, fined to the Bronx, Brooklyn and Mrs. Charles Singleton, Mrs. Mal- Manhattan, but in response to nu- colm Van Zandt, Mrs. M. Pierpont merous requests from interested Warner and Mrs. Charles F. War- groups, the WPA is preparing to ren. extend it to Richmond and Queens.

Charitable organizations, whose work the housekeeping project augments and assists, have given unstinted praise to the service per- formed. The housekeeper assigned to a case works six hours a day while the need for her services exists. Work Begun by CWA On a much smaller scale, the work was begun by the old Con-



Here is a typical scene depicting a visiting housekeeper provided by the WPA, caring for the little tots of a poor mother who is ill. Thousands of such workers will be sent into homes through this channel.

servation Works Administration. It was sponsored by the New York and the Brooklyn Urban Leagues, which supply office headquarters for the undertaking.

James H. Hubert and Robert J. Elzy, executive secretaries, re- spectively, of the New York and the Brooklyn leagues, planned the project in co-operation with the Home Relief Bureau and the Hen- ry Street Visiting Nurses' Associa- tion.

### 8 Agencies Refer Cases

Cases now cared for are referred from the Home Relief Bureau, Henry Street Settlement House, Charitable Organizations Society, Salvation Army, Catholic Char- ities, department of public wel- fare, Red Cross and the Associa- tion for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

The project planned for Queens has a quota of 257 housekeepers, and the one for Staten Island, 50.

### 7,000 Homes Served

The allotment for the present fiscal year, which began August 7, 1935, is \$625,000. Since the proj- ect came under the WPA, approx- imately 7,000 homes have been served for an average of three weeks.

Besides the housekeepers, forty investigators and an administra- tive force are employed. The week- ly payroll amounts to approxi- mately \$11,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
CITIZEN

MAY 16 1936  
NEW NEGRO PROGRAM  
PROPOSED

The marking of the twentieth anniversary of the Brooklyn Urban League-Lincoln Settlement Association brings to the fore a very important question. It is the formulation of a policy in this borough toward improving the conditions of the 70,000 Negroes resident here.

There is the necessity to create a better understanding between the races. This could be effected, according to Douglas C. Falconer, executive director of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, through the holding of conferences, discussions and meetings between the leaders of groups interested in the problem and even between larger groups.

With regard to sociological progress, the Negro must be educated to use whatever facilities are available. In most cases he does not know of the existence of these services. But that should be only a temporary step. According to Mr. Falconer, the long view should be toward the building of the Negroes' own social agencies.

There is also the housing problem. The matter of Negroes living in artificially restricted areas has seemed to take place without any formal direction at all. There is the problem, nevertheless, that excessive rents are levied on Negro tenants. This was brought out vividly in the investigation of the Harlem riots of last year. Of course, there is another side to that question, even though it is not the fault of the Negroes that their migration to an area tends to pull down the property values there. While these inter-racial problems are being discussed, it might be wise to attempt a solution of that problem, for despite sympathy for the

Negroes, one cannot face with complete equanimity the destruction of equities in property that has been going on, for instance, in the Bedford section.

Another long-range problem is that of employment. Negroes are paid small wages. Their low purchasing power therefore tends to lower the community's standard of living. It is a many-sided situation for which, as far as we know, no solution has been offered. But it deserves study.

The Brooklyn Urban League-Lincoln Settlement merits great credit for the aid it gives to Negroes now and the program which it proposes. It should receive wide support in the borough in membership and in any other ways that might help its effort to better the condition of the Negro and his relation to the rest of the community.

TROY, N. Y.  
MORN. RECORD

MAY 9 - 1936  
Homes for the Negro.

Editor The Record: I add my protest to that of "Citizen and Reader," by saying that every merchant in Troy or vicinity readily accepts a Negro's money for anything purchasable. Why refuse to rent us a decent place in which to live? For every Negro who is reckless or a criminal, you will find ten white persons who are just as bad. And it seems that no matter what nationality the white persons may be, they can live anywhere, while an American-born Negro, who is a law-abiding citizen and has been educated in the public schools, must dwell in alleys or slums.

Yet, on election day, the Negro is expected to use his franchise to help some white man into office. One day in the year he is supposed to be equal.

In Waterford, where I reside, the landlords are letting their houses go to pieces, rather than rent them to any respectable Negro family.

T. S. JONES.  
Waterford, May 5, 1936.

CONF. ON NEGRO  
WELFARE ELECTS

Sam'l A. Allen Succeeds  
Mrs. Carita V. Roane  
As President

Samuel A. Allen of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, was elected to the presidency of the New York State Conference on Negro Welfare following the retirement of Mrs. Carita V. Roane at a dinner meeting of the group last Tuesday evening at the Harlem branch Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th street. Edgar Allen Smith of the Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C., was guest speaker for the occasion during which also regular election of officers for the group was conducted.

A unanimous vote of appreciation for the year's work a president was voted Mrs. Roane by the conference which also announced plans for a section meeting of the New York State Conference on Social Work which meets in Rochester in October. Other officers elected were William L. Evans, vice-president; Mrs. Sadie Carter, secretary, and Miss Doris Madison, treasurer.

On the executive board of the group are Samuel A. Allen, Henry K. Craft, Allen B. Darby, A. G. Fallings, Mrs. Etna Boutte, James S. Gibbs, Lester Granger, Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman, James H. Hubbard, Mrs. Jane Judge, Mrs. Elaine Pollard, Mrs. Roane, James A. Ross, Mrs. Cecilia Saunders, William H. H. Wilkinson, E. H. Wilson and Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TIMES

JUL 9 - 1936

NEGRO GETS POST ON ERB

Mayor Swears In Dr. J. H. Johnson to Succeed Oswald Knauth.

Dr. John H. Johnson, vicar of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church at Lenox Avenue and 122d Street, was sworn in by Mayor La Guardia yesterday as the first Negro member of the Emergency Relief Bureau.

After administering the oath the Mayor told the new appointee that his work would be thankless and difficult but none the less important. He said Dr. Johnson would aid in the distribution of the largest relief fund set up by a city in the United States.

Dr. Johnson replaces Oswald W. Knauth. For the last two years

the clergyman has headed an advisory committee which has aided the ERB and the WPA in dealing with destitution among colored people in Harlem.

Before leaving the Summer City Hall last night the Mayor signed an application to the PWA for \$5,410,000 to be used in building a westerly approach to the Triborough Bridge through the Bronx.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

JUN 3 - 1936  
States Depression  
Has Given Needed  
Chance to Negro

R. J. Elzy Says Members  
of Race Have Proven  
Ability in Many Fields

The depression, with its relief agency jobs, has provided the Negro with more of a chance to show his skill and character than any other single factor in years and is responsible for promoting understanding between the white and colored races, the Pirrepoint Tuesday Club was told last night by Robert J. Elzy, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League.

Mr. Elzy, a Negro, addressed the club at the farewell dinner meeting of the season at the Church of the Saviour at Pirrepoint St. and Monroe Place.

Given Opportunity

"The WPA and other such units have, in accepting colored people, granted them the opportunity they need in this country today to show what they can do. By succeeding in many jobs the colored people have shown that, while understanding is still very much needed on both sides, stress should be placed upon the character and skill rather than color. With training and the chance, our people can meet many situations," Mr. Elzy said.

Mr. Elzy added that the Negro in Brooklyn faces a serious housing problem.

Cites Housing Problem

"Most houses are turned over to the Negroes after the whites have no further use for them, and, too, rents are generally raised when the colored people seek to gain entrance. This, coupled with difficulty in procuring work, makes life rather hard," he said.

The speaker pointed out that in the past 20 years the Negro population of Brooklyn and Long Island has increased more than 100 percent, and that there are approximately 75,000 in Kings County. He

said the group will number 80,000 at the next census. The Rev. John Howland Lathrop, pastor of the church, and Miss Helen Hunt, who presided, also spoke.

Officers elected for the year were Mrs. Alice Neelenbogen, president; Miss Helen Burdette, corresponding secretary; Miss Grace Twilliger, recording secretary, and Mrs. Louise Richards, treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.  
EVENING POST

JUL 27 1936

## THE MAYOR'S JOB IN HARLEM

Nobody expects Mayor LaGuardia to lift his hand and, at one stroke, wipe out all the social and economic problems which plague Harlem.

But there are certain specific, important jobs which the Mayor can do to ease tension in Harlem, if he wants to do them.

One is an investigation of police brutality and police lawlessness in the Negro community, an old New York scandal and a continuing one.

When the Mayor refused to consider a police shakeup in Harlem and turned the delegation of Harlem leaders aside last week with a general discussion of social and economic problems he was guilty of an evasion.

The particular problems on the Mayor's doorstep are the charges of police brutality, police disregard for civil liberties, invasion of private homes by the police on anonymous complaints and without search warrants, searches of the persons of Harlem citizens on the streets at pleasure and without warrant, "investigation" of all mixed groups of whites and colored.

These charges have been made by the Mayor's own Committee on Conditions in Harlem—whose report on these conditions the Mayor has suppressed for fifteen weeks and still refuses to publish.

No wonder Harlem is not enthusiastic over the Mayor's proposal to set up a new permanent Harlem Welfare Committee to "adjust grievances."

Not much sense in setting up a second committee after the report of the first committee, equally official, is suppressed. And Harlem rightly feels that a new general welfare committee, to handle all the ills of Harlem, would serve only to distract attention from specific issues, such as Harlem's demand that Police Inspector Di Martino be transferred to another section.

"At least the Mayor should set up a separate committee to combat police brutality," says Horace I. Gordon, Negro attorney and president of the United Civil Rights Committee. Ignatius Lawlor, secretary of the Joint Committee Against Discriminatory Practices, supports this stand, as do most Harlem leaders.

Harlem judges the Mayor's new suggestion in the light of his refusal to order departmental charges in the police killing of sixteen-year-old Lloyd Hobbs on the night of the March 19, 1935, riot.

Police brutality was one of the sources of irritation that led to that riot. That source of irritation has increased since the disturbance.

It adds its pressure to the problems of housing, relief, unemployment and health, which breed unrest in Harlem.

Will the Mayor publish the suppressed report? Will he insist that the police obey the law and respect civil liberties in Harlem? Will he knuckle down to this one particular job before going on to generalities about Harlem's economic condition?

## MRS. DAISY REED DIRECTS HOUSE

### Leading Social Worker Named To Post At Utopia House

The Board of Managers of the Utopian Neighborhood Club, 170 West 130th street, announced over the weekend the appointment of Mrs. Daisy Reed, prominent social worker of Long Island and New York as director of the Utopia Children's House to succeed Mrs. Leonora Pritchett-Johns who resigned to take a position with the Board of Education.

Interviewed by The New York Age on Monday, Mrs. Reed said:

"The policy of the House will continue as before. We shall continue to serve as foster mothers to children of all ages whose mothers work and are not able to hire someone to care for their children.

"One trouble is that our space is limited. We have to use our rooms over and over again; that is to say, we give one group their lunch and let them play awhile, then we have to take that group out so another group can use the room. We wish to make it a modern, well-kept home for children."

Mrs. Reed who founded the house 10 years ago has served as president of the board of directors since that time as a voluntary worker. The House is given free rent by the Utopian Neighborhood Club which Mrs. Reed organized 25 years ago.

Free lunches, provided by the Board of Education, are served to about 250 children from Public School 68 whose parents are not in a position to buy their lunches.

# SLUM DWELLERS SEEN GETTING 'BREAK' FROM LOW-RENTAL PROJECT

## New York, Atlantic City, Atlanta, Memphis, Camden, Cleveland Among Cities in Which PWA Have Made Modern Homes Possible

By SMITH WINSTON.

The relief program of the Roosevelt administration is rightly divided into two parts, which may be called "Direct" and "Indirect" relief. Because of the serious unemployment crisis which existed when Franklin D. Roosevelt took office and the immediate needs of millions of people for food, shelter and clothing, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was established. Through the WPA millions of men and women were put to work immediately, so that they could purchase from week to week the necessities of life.

On the other hand, the Public Works Administration (PWA) is more or less an indirect or long-run type of relief. It has to do with the construction, among other things, of school, bridges and housing projects. Contracts are let for such to private industrialists, who must employ laborers to build the schools, bridges or houses.

### Housing Boon to Negroes.

While the public in general benefits from all phases of the permanent structures built by the PWA, the Negroes are especially helped by the various housing projects going up all over the country, because of the crying need for low rental, modern, sanitary houses for Negroes. Colored people, more than other groups, are in dire need of housing relief and development will greatly improve lower rentals, because in practically every community in the country they have to pay more rental for poorer houses than any other group. Moreover, they receive on the average less income than any other group.

Fully aware of the necessity for initiating a nation-wide housing program, the Roosevelt administration is spending hundreds of millions of dollars to build low-rental housing projects. Recognizing the terrible

housing conditions under which the colored citizens and tax payers must live, and the tremendous per cent of their income which goes for rental the Roosevelt administration has been doubly interested in providing modern, sanitary, low-cost houses for Negroes in all sections of the country.

Low-rental structures for colored people with small incomes are now being built in at least twelve cities, costing millions of dollars.

Houses for those whose incomes are small are being constructed in New York City (Harlem River Houses); Detroit (Brewster Housing Project); Wayne, Pennsylvania; Louisville, Atlantic City, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Washington, Memphis, Atlanta and Nashville. In all there are forty-eight housing projects on the program of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration.

### Completely Modern.

Every one of these housing projects will be completely modern. No effort will be spared to provide ample space for playgrounds, nurseries and other modern appurtenances to housing developments, so that the tenants will be guaranteed protection of health and limb.

Costing \$4,700,000, the Harlem River Housing, in New York City, will accommodate 574 families, and the in dire need of housing relief and development will greatly improve living conditions in the most densely populated area of the nation's largest city.

The project in Louisville costs \$700,000 and will have 126 living units when completed. The one in Atlantic City costs \$1,700,000, and will go a long way to improve the extremely poor living quarters in that city.

The Cleveland project, one of the biggest, costs \$2,600,000 and will provide homes for 627 colored families.

Washington will be benefited by the first federal housing program in the construction of the Langston Houses, the history of the nation for both no provisions for the construction of colored citizens in America get safe on Benning Road, costing \$1,600,000, colored and white wage earners, but low-rental houses for Negroes, but to relieve them of having to pay exorbitant rentals and to assure them comfortable, healthful homes, but it has demanded from the private contractors who construct the housing projects that they employ both skilled and unskilled Negro laborers to

Both Races Served.

Moreover, the Roosevelt administration has not only gone ahead with

NEW YORK, N. Y.  
EVENING POST

JUL 27 1936

## THE MAYOR'S JOB IN HARLEM

Nobody expects Mayor LaGuardia to lift his fore hand and, at one stroke, wipe out all the social and economic problems which plague Harlem. But there are certain specific, important jobs which the Mayor can do to ease tension in Harlem, if he wants to do them.

One is an investigation of police brutality and police lawlessness in the Negro community and an old New York scandal and a continuing one. When the Mayor refused to consider a police shakeup in Harlem and turned the delegation of Harlem leaders aside last week with a general discussion of social and economic problems he was guilty of an evasion.

The particular problems on the Mayor's doorstep are the charges of police brutality, police disregard for civil liberties, invasion of private homes by the police on anonymous complaints, and without search warrants, searches of the persons of Harlem citizens on the streets at pleasure and without warrant, "investigation" of all mixed groups of whites and colored.

These charges have been made by the Mayor's own Committee on Conditions in Harlem—whose report on these conditions the Mayor has suppressed for fifteen weeks and still refuses to publish.

No wonder Harlem is not enthusiastic over the Mayor's proposal to set up a new permanent Harlem Welfare Committee to "address just grievances."

Not much sense in setting up a second committee after the report of the first committee, equally official, is suppressed. And Harlem rightly feels that a new general welfare committee, to handle all the ills of Harlem, would serve only to distract attention from specific issues, such as Harlem's demand that Police Inspector Di Martino be transferred to another section.

"At least the Mayor should set up a separate committee to combat police brutality," says Horace I. Gordon, Negro attorney and president of the United Civil Rights Committee. Ignatius Lawlor, secretary of the Joint Committee Against Discriminatory Practices, supports this stand, as do most Harlem leaders.

Harlem judges the Mayor's new suggestion in the light of his refusal to order departmental charges in the police killing of sixteen-year-old Lloyd Hobbs on the night of the March 19, 1935, riot.

Police brutality was one of the sources of irritation that led to that riot. That source of irritation has increased since the disturbance.

It adds its pressure to the problems of housing, relief, unemployment and health, which breed unrest in Harlem.

Will the Mayor publish the suppressed report? Will he insist that the police obey the law and respect civil liberties in Harlem? Will he knuckle down to this one particular job before he goes on to generalities about Harlem's economic condition?

## MRS. DAISY REED

### DIRECTS HOUSE

Leading Social Worker  
Named To Post At  
Utopia House

### Utopia House

The Board of Managers of the Utopian Neighborhood Club, West 130th street, announced over the weekend the appointment of Mrs. Daisy Reed, prominent social worker of Long Island and New York, as director of the Utopia Children's House, to succeed Mrs. Pritchett-Johns, who resigned to take a position with the Board of Education.

Interviewed by The New York Age on Monday, Mrs. Reed said:

"The policy of the House will continue as before. We shall continue to serve as mothers of children of all ages whose mothers work and are not able to hire someone to care for their children.

"One trouble is that our space is limited. We have to use our rooms over and over again; that is to say, we give one group their lunch and let them play awhile, then we have to take that group out so another group can use the room. We wish to make it a modern, well-kept home for children."

Mrs. Reed who founded the house 10 years ago has served as president of the board of directors since that time as a voluntary worker. The House is given free rent by the Utopian Neighborhood Club which Mrs. Reed organized 25 years ago. Free lunches, provided by the Board of Education, are served to about 250 children from Public School 68 whose parents are not in a position to buy their lunches.

## SLUM DWELLERS SEEN

## GETTING 'BREAK' FROM LOW-RENTAL PROJECT

New York, Atlantic City, Atlanta, Memphis, Camden, Cleveland Among Cities in Which PWA Have Made Modern Homes Possible

By SMITH WINSTON.

The relief program of the Roosevelt administration is rightly divided live, and the tremendous per cent of it into two parts, which may be called their income which goes for rental "Direct" and "Indirect" relief. Be-the Roosevelt administration has cause of the serious unemployment been doubly interested in providing crisis which existed when Franklin modern, sanitary, low-cost houses for D. Roosevelt took office and the in-Negroes in all sections of the immediate needs of millions of people try.

For shelter and clothing, the Low-rental structures for colored people. Progress Administration people with small incomes are now (PWA) was established. Through the being built in at least twelve cities, WPA millions of men and women costing millions of dollars.

were put to work immediately, so Houses for those whose incomes are that they could purchase from week small are being constructed in New to week the necessities of life.

On the other hand, the Public Detroit (Brewster Housing Project); Works Administration (PWA) is Wayne, Pennsylvania; Louisville, Atlanta, more or less an indirect or long-run Atlantic City, Indianapolis, Cleveland type of relief. It has to do with the Washington, Memphis, Atlanta and construction, among other things, of Nashville. In all there are forty-school, bridges and housing projects, eight housing projects on the projects are for such to private gram of the Housing Division of the industrialists, who employ Public Works Administration.

### Completely Modern.

### Housing Boon to Negroes.

While the public in general benefits will be spared to provide ample space from all phases of the permanent for playgrounds, nurseries and other structures built by the PWA, the Ne-modern appurtenances to housing departments are especially helped by the developments, so that the tenants will various housing projects going up all be guaranteed protection of health over the country, because of the city-and limb.

ing need for low rental, modern, sanitary houses for Negroes. Colored River Housing, in New York City, will people, more than other groups, are accommodate 574 families, and the in dire need of housing relief and development will greatly improve lower rentals, because in practically living conditions in the most densely every community in the country they populated area of the nation's largest have to pay more rental for poorer city.

houses than any other group. More-The project in Louisville costs over, they receive on the average less \$700,000 and will have 126 living units income than any other group.

Fully aware of the necessity for City costs \$1,700,000, and will go a long initiating a nation-wide housing program, the Roosevelt administration living quarters in that city. is spending hundreds of millions of The Cleveland project, one of the dollars to build low-rental housing biggest, costs \$2,600,000 and will projects. Recognizing the terrible wide homes for 627 colored families.

### Both Races Served.

Moreover, the Roosevelt administration has not only gone ahead with

Washington will be benefited by the first federal housing program in construction of the Langston Houses, the history of the nation for both on Benning Road, costing \$1,600,000, colored and white wage earners, but and providing 320 living units; and it has, through Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and PWA Administrator, refused to permit the construction of housing projects with federal funds for whites unless a similar project was constructed for Negroes, whenever it was needed. Such was the case in Baltimore.

The local officials in Baltimore made no provisions for the construction of low-rental houses for Negroes, but went ahead with plans for a project for whites only. The federal government then refused to provide funds for the proposed white housing project, solely because no provisions were made for a similar project for Negroes. Not only is the Roosevelt administration determined to see that the colored citizens in America get safe sanitary, modern, low-rental houses to relieve them of having to pay exorbitant rentals and to assure them comfortable, healthful homes, but it has demanded from the private contractors who construct the housing projects that they employ both skilled and unskilled Negro laborers to

work on the constructions.

#### Race Workmen Protected.

In the building of these low-rental houses during the past year close to 30 per cent of the wages for skilled and unskilled labor has gone to colored workmen, a sum estimated at about \$500,000.

As a result of the strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the Congressional amendment and Presidential rules and regulations specifically stating there was to be no discrimination on the jobs because of race or color, hundreds of skilled and unskilled Negro workmen have been employed. In many cases it was necessary to grant Negro workmen temporary "union" cards in order to permit their immediate employment on these PWA projects.

In following through on these contracts, the office of the Advisor on Negro Affairs and PWA authorities had working agreements with all private contractors which permitted check-ups to be made in the field monthly.

This rigid departmental policy has resulted in a most satisfactory participation of Negro labor in every section of the country. The laborers are employed on both the colored and white housing projects.

In seeing that the letter and the spirit of the Congressional amendment and the Presidential rules and regulations are strictly adhered to by private contractors, in reference to the number of skilled and unskilled Negro workmen employed on the various federal housing projects, too much credit cannot be given to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser on Negro affairs in the Interior Department.

In Jefferson Davis and Lee counties, Mississippi, \$135,000 was expended under the New Deal administration for Negro schools. In Missouri this administration has expended \$2,000,000 for a new colored high school and repairs on thirteen other school buildings. In Baltimore \$500,000 was granted by the New Deal administration for school buildings for Negroes, and a like sum was made available for completion of the Wendell Phillips High School in Chicago.

#### Three Millions in Texas.

In Texas a \$3,000,000 school building program for Negroes was made possible by the Roosevelt administration; and Howard University has already received \$5,000,000 from the New Deal administration in loans grants for the Frederick Douglass Hall, the new library, dormitories and the Freedmen's Hospital.

The new city hospital sought for the past decade by colored citizens of St. Louis has been completed through PWA funds; and the Veterans' Hospital in Tuskegee and the Joseph B. Knowles Home for the Aged in Nashville have likewise been provided with new additions and repairs through the PWA program of

the New Deal administration.

The health, educational and financial benefits accruing to the Negro citizens of America as a result of the Roosevelt administration's enlightened housing and other building programs are enormous. Not only are the benefits large, but they cannot be measured in mere dollars and cents.

#### Man in Street Benefited.

The housing program has reached down to benefit the man in the street, protect his family and assure a fuller life to a handicapped people. The school building projects have NOT been carried out only where the Negro votes might help the Democratic party, but they have been primarily prosecuted where the race needs better educational facilities most—in the deep South.

The noble, high-minded spirit of President Roosevelt knows no race or color. His program negates discrimination and builds on the basis of the most good for all of the people. None of the President's programs is of more lasting utility to the Negroes of America than his housing program. It assures comfort, health, happiness and the right to live decently at a low cost.

## REPEATS U. S. POLICY ON HOUSING PROJECT

*W. F. Fitch*  
**All Contractors Must Agree Not to Discriminate**

*9-26-36*  
In a letter addressed to James Middleton, executive secretary of the North Harlem Community Council, 252 West 138th street, C. W. Fitch, assistant director of housing for the federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, specifically defines the policy of the government agency in regard to Negro employment on the Harlem River Houses project.

According to the letter, all contractors for work on the project must agree that there shall be no discrimination exercised against any person because of color or religious affiliation; that provision is made for regulating the maximum hours of work, labor and minimum wages for work, and for the assignment of eligible applicants to work on the project. Mr. Fitch wrote also that government representatives have been assigned to enforce compliance with the contract requirements.

#### Criticized Toilets Go.

Other schools where needed improvements have been made include P. S. 5, Edgecombe avenue and 140th street, where, at a cost of \$25,150, new toilet rooms for pupils have been constructed within the building and the much criticized outside toilets have been removed. Also new brass pipe will replace the worn out hot and cold water supply pipes throughout the building.

The general interior and exterior repairs and renovating by the WPA, the work now in progress, at P. S. 10, 117th street and St. Nicholas avenue, is estimated to cost \$76,695. The pupils' toilets are also being renovated at a cost of \$775.

#### P. S. 89 Get Repairs.

Most of the work has already been completed at P. S. 89, Lenox avenue and 134th street. Here where two or three fires broke out last year, the general renovation of the entire interior of the building cost \$9,780. The construction of the new toilet rooms for pupils within the building, the removal of the existing toilets from the yards and the replacement of worn-out hot and cold water supply pipes throughout the building cost \$25,300. New storm enclosures and yard pavement have been installed by WPA workers. The sidewalks have also been repaired.

The general interior and exterior repairs and renovation by WPA workers has not yet started at P. S. 90, 225 West 147th street, because of insufficient funds. However, the general interior electrical alterations and replacements by WPA workers are now in progress at an estimated cost of \$7,768.

#### WPA Workers Used.

WPA work is also in progress at P. S. 119, 255 West 133rd street, where general interior repairs and renovation are being made at an estimated cost of \$21,808.

At P. S. 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street, work is in progress on general interior repairs and renovation of the interior of the second and third stories, at a cost of \$3,570. General interior electrical alterations and replacements are also in progress by WPA workers at an estimated cost of \$7,775. The \$10,000 contract for construction of toilets within the building and the removal of existing yard toilets, has not yet been awarded.

#### New Roof and Skylights.

A new roof and new skylights for the entire building have been installed at P. S. 170, 37 West 111th street, at a cost of \$17,000. General interior electrical alterations by WPA workers at a cost of \$12,850, have not yet started due to lack of funds.

Work has been completed at P. S. 184, 25 West 116th street, on the reconstruction of floors and partitions of the south-west wing of the first

floor, at the cost of \$5,869; and also on the installation of new vocational work-shops for electrical and sheet metal working classes, at a cost of \$6,780.

However, the general interior electrical alterations, at an estimated cost of \$15,156, have not been made because of lack of funds, according to the school board. The contract for the remodeling of all teachers' toilets and drinking fountains, at an estimated cost of \$4,000, has not yet been awarded.

Local repairs, only, were made at P. S. 24, Madison avenue and 128th street; P. S. 68, 116 West 128th street; P. S. 136, Edgecombe avenue and 135th street; and P. S. 139, Seventh avenue and 140th street.

## J. D. ROCKEFELLER JR. FILES FORECLOSURE

### Suit Asserts Negro Housing Project Is in Arrears on \$2,000,000 Mortgage.

*John D. Rockefeller Jr.*  
John D. Rockefeller Jr. filed a mortgage foreclosure suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, Inc., erected at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 149th Street for occupancy by Negroes. The suit is brought because of default in payments on a \$2,000,000 mortgage, given in December, 1927.

The apartments were erected in 1927 by Mr. Rockefeller as one of the largest multi-family housing projects for Negroes in the world. The cost was estimated at \$3,500,000. Accommodations are provided for 511 families in suites of two to seven rooms.

Under the plan instituted at the time the buildings were completed the enterprise was conducted on a cooperative basis, tenants subscribing for stock with small down payments. At the end of a three-year lease a tenant might apply for a further lease or request the corporation to resell his stock at par.

At various times the project has been reported as well rented. In August, 1931, it was announced that 98 per cent of the tenants whose leases expired that year had renewed their contracts.

# Large Negro Delegation Attends New York State Conference Of Social Work Held In Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Two sessions at the New York State Conference on Social Work, conducted by the New York State Conference on Negro Welfare, were devoted to discussing some phases of Negro problems. The sessions were well attended by representatives of white and colored social work organization in New York State.

The first session was opened by the president, Samuel A. Allen, representative on racial problems of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, who announced the aim and purpose of the organization. William L. Evans, director of the Buffalo Memorial Urban League; A. G. Fallings, Center Urban League, presided at the meeting, and Elmer A. Carver, editor of "Opportunity," and member of the New York State Commission on Unemployment Insurance, spoke on "Unemployment Insurance As It Affects Negroes." Other speakers were Victor Ridder, chairman of the New York State Board of Social Welfare, and former Administrator of the New York City Works Progress Administration, and Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough.

Mr. Carter pointed out the classes of persons who would not receive benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Law; the domestics, small establishments with less than four employees, and farm hands. Mr. Ridder spoke of his efforts to place Negroes in the higher bracket positions.

Dr. Yarbrough spoke of the number of beauticians who would not come under the Unemployment Insurance Law, and pointed out the possibility that a number of employers would dismiss some of their employees in order to evade payment of the Unemployment Insurance tax.

The Thursday afternoon session was presided over by Golden B. Darby, director of the Dunbar Association, Syracuse, and member of the Governor's Commission on Crime, the Criminal, and

Children's Court, said that the charge made by Joseph McCarthy, an agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, that Mrs. Alves was boarding a child without a Department of Health permit was without foundation, since the "mammy" asked no remuneration for her services.

Yesterday Mrs. Alves repeated her declarations that she had reared the child from infancy and that both she and Lucy were happy, as well as the parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Peluso. Investigations already had proved this to be so.

The magistrate remarked that "other women of high social standing might do well to emulate Mrs. Alves."

Meanwhile, Lucy, clad in a new fur coat, a new red ski suit and the familiar pink hair ribbon she had worn on her previous appearances in court, munched her crackers and gossiped about the case with reporters and photographers. But all the while she held tightly on to her "mammy's" hand. "Lucy never has been neglected," Mrs. Peluso, her mother, declared, as the trio left the courtroom. "Mrs. Alves may be a colored woman, but she certainly has a white heart."

## RUSH IN HARLEM FOR PWA HOUSES

9,167 Families Already Have  
Applied, While There Will Be  
Room for Only 574.

OPENING IS SET FOR JULY  
11-8-36

Tenants to Be Investigated as to  
Worthiness, Income and  
Citizenship.

Although Harlem River Houses, the PWA Housing Division's project for Negroes at 153d Street and the Harlem River, will not be ready for occupancy before July, 1937, the rush of applicants for the apartments has been so great that the Federal officials will have a problem on their hands in picking out the most worthy families, it was learned yesterday.

The registration records reveal that 9,167 families already have filed applications for the low-rental apartments. Since there will be room for but 574 families, there are about sixteen families listed thus far for each apartment in the

### 200 Register Each Week

Registrations are coming in to the Housing Division's office at 200 West 153d Street at the rate of 200 a week, and if this average is maintained up to the time the buildings are completed there will be a waiting list of more than 15,000, or nearly thirty families for each available flat.

H. A. Gray, director of the division, has sent a report to Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, pointing out that "the tidal wave of registrations is striking proof of the shortage of decent housing in Harlem at rentals within reach of its populace." He also expressed the hope that the enterprise not only would serve to alleviate existing congestion somewhat, but also might "arouse the public conscience to shameful housing conditions and provide a yardstick for future housing activity."

While work is going forward on the seven units of four and five stories, rules are being laid down for selection of tenants, so that the most worthy families may be chosen, Mr. Gray announced.

### Applicants to Be Investigated

The tenants will not be chosen until the buildings are nearing completion. Then the families which have registered will receive formal application blanks, and on the basis of information they supply an investigation will be made to see that only those in the lower-income groups, now living in sub-standard homes, gain occupancy.

In accordance with the provisions of the George-Healy Act and the regulations set up by the Housing Division and the New York City Housing Authority, applicants will be graded on their need for housing, size of family, amount and regularity of income, local residence and citizenship.

By law the aggregate family income of the tenants cannot exceed five times the rental, including cost of heat, light, water and refrigeration.

The fixing of rents for the project will be left to the discretion of the PWA, which is required to see that the return is sufficient to take care of all administrative expense and the repayment of 55 per cent of the cost of the enterprise, together with interest over a sixty-year period.

Mr. Gray explained that the Housing Division "has no intention of competing, and in fact is restricted by law from competing with private enterprise furnishing good accommodations."

## WHITE CHILD IS KEPT IN 'MAMMY'S' CUSTODY

Magistrate Dismisses Charge  
Against Negro Woman Who  
Reared Girl of 5.

Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky looked down from his bench in morning on the hopeful faces of the three principals in the case against Mrs. Serena Alves, Negro "mammy," whose custody of little Lucy Peluso, a 5-year-old white child, was under question, and said, "Case dismissed." Last Wednesday Justice Wise Tulin, reviewing the case in

# WIN COURT FIGHT ON CUSTODY



Mrs. Serena Alves, godmother of 5-year-old Lucy Peluso, won the court fight for the custody of the child whom she has cared for since Lucy was an infant. The mother of the child gave Mrs. Alves the care of the child whom she could not support out of her meager wages. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children didn't like the idea of a white child calling a Negro woman "mother," and attempted to separate them.

## 'Sassiety' Didn't Like It— But Lucy Does and Stays

Devoted Negro Foster-Mother of 5-Year-Old White Child Tells of Struggle to Save Infant's Life and Court Fight to Keep Her at Home

By Ben Davis, Jr.

"Truth is stranger than fiction"—they say.

And far more powerful—for no fairy tale contains the mingled devotion, happiness and suffering, that was crowded into the story given the Daily Worker by Mrs. Serena Alves, devoted Negro foster-mother of the little 5-year-old Italian white child, Lucy Peluso.

Mrs. Alves is the woman whom white child having a Negro officials didn't like the idea of a white child having a Negro. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been hounding since last October, trying to take Lucy away from her.

You see, deep down beneath the mass of legal writs they filed, the "Sassiety" and the Board of Health

today—five years later.

It didn't even matter that little Lucy was devoted to the Negro woman who has been the only real "mamma" to her since she came into the world. Nor that Lucy's parents, who barely make ends meet, were happy over the arrangement.

But Mrs. Alves has the courage of her convictions. So like militant Negro women who must battle triple oppression—as Negroes, workers and women—she put up a hot fight and won. She asked for the right to keep Lucy until her parents, William and Mary Peluso, called for her. She finally got it.

### NOTHING BUT PREJUDICED

That was the status of the much-publicized case when I walked into the cleanly-kept apartment of Mrs. Alves at 136 W. 28th Street. Little Lucy nestled closely to her "mamma" on a long soft divan.

"It's nothing in the world but prejudice. That Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, or whatever you call it, was just jealous of the good care I took of the child. I tried to tell them and the Board of Health how the child was almost dead when her mother

first asked me to take care of her, but they wouldn't listen. They didn't like it because I am colored and the child white.

"No, I certainly won't let them put Lucy in one of those old 'Society homes.' She's got a home here with me."

Mrs. Alves spoke rapidly and confidently, as if you stopped her anywhere in her conversation, you'd get an earful.

### WANTS TO STAY WITH 'MAMA'

"It was a frame-up based on prejudice. That's what it was," she continued, stroking Lucy's blue-ribboned hair. And she resented the insults of the daily press which called her a "black mammy."

We sat in the living room, containing well-placed furniture bedecked in dull green and red covers. A radio was in one corner, while a large piano on which "Lucy is learning to play" stood directly in front of the divan.

I asked Lucy if she wanted to stay with her "mother."

"I want to stay with mama. I love my mama," she said, her big black eyes beaming at Mrs. Alves. "I told her not to call me 'mama,' but to call me 'big sister.' She calls me 'mama' anyway, Mrs. Alves explained. Lucy calls her 'mother,' and her father 'Billie.' "I don't like Mary, 'cause she gave my little brother away, My little brother's name is 'junior,'" Lucy said.

"She never told anybody else that," Mrs. Alves broke in, "she never told anybody else the name of her brother."

### YOUNGER CHILDREN

"Now I want to say something no other newspaper got. Lucy isn't the only child her mother has. She has two other children younger. All three children were born in Bellevue Hospital. One child is in Florida with somebody else and one is at W. 26th St. near 9th Ave. with a white family.

"Why didn't the 'Society' try to take the child away from the white family? That looks like a frameup against me because I am colored, doesn't it?"

"I guess it sort of showed up the 'Society' to have a colored woman take much better care of Lucy than they would. Lucy has everything any child would want," she said, "I have taught her to speak good English, and she can speak sentences in Spanish, Portuguese and Greek." Little Lucy answered questions in all three languages. She counted way past "20" until she was stopped. Then she wrote on the blackboard on which she learned her "A B C's."

### MOTHER EARNS \$4 A WEEK

"I have a bicycle and it costs 'mama' sixteen dollars, socks to

match my dresses. I got an airplane, a wagon, a baby carriage and a little lamb," she continued.

"And what do you have to eat, Lucy?"

"Cornflakes, milk, eggs, fruit and all," the child answered.

Reaching for a document on top of the piano, Mrs. Alves stated proudly that she had seen that Lucy was christened in 1934 at St. Anthony's Welfare Center, 432 E. 135 Street.

Mrs. Alves explained that Lucy's parents were very "poorly off." "Her mother makes as little as \$4 a week, and never higher than \$9."

"Be sure your paper says that Lucy's mother can get her whenever she calls for her and wants to take her to a home. She's here with her mother's consent."

"When I first took her five years ago, the child was a mass of sores. And lice were all over her this big." She showed the tip of her little finger.

### BOUGHT HER "THE BEST"

"My husband and I thought she was going to die. We nursed her and prayed over her and also took her to Father Divine. We bought the best food and clothing for her, all out of our pockets. Her mother nor a 'Society' nor anyone else ever gave me one red cent. Now she's cured."

Mrs. Alves and her husband Joseph are superintendents of 136 W. 28th St. and two other apartment houses in the neighborhood. Out of their meager earnings, they have saved Lucy's life, and brought health and happiness to a little girl who happens to be white.

But the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and other such snooty groups don't like for a white child to be calling a Negro woman "mama."

## Tenants Of Dunbar Will Get Refunds

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. — (C)

It is reported that tenant owners of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, the cooperative housing project on which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recently foreclosed a \$2,000,000 mortgage, are getting their money back which has been paid in on the buying plan of the corporation during the past eight years.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen  
April 9, 1936

## EXHIBIT WILL SHOW WORK OF NEGROES HERE

A handcraft and doll exhibit arranged under the direction of L. G. Blackus, negro, director of the negro welfare council here, will be held at the YMI building April 16 through 18. The hours will be from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

A full-length, portable stage has been set up at the building, at Eagle and Market streets, and work in dramatics also will be done there.

Blackus said yesterday that 103 dolls had been painted and otherwise renovated for the exhibit by negroes participating in a recreation project sponsored by the Works Progress administration.

He also said the council has formed a boys club for negroes on the south side of the city and that two boys on parole from an institution for correction of juvenile delinquency had been placed in charge of it. He was particularly pleased that these boys had been rehabilitated to the point where they could lead others.

## HANDICRAFT OF NEGROES TO BE DISPLAYED HERE

Three-Day Exhibit Will  
Open Thursday At  
Y. M. I. Building,  
The Asheville Citizen

A variety of renovated dolls and various types of handcraft will be displayed at the Y. M. I. building at Market and Eagle streets from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon Thursday through Saturday.

The exhibit will show the work of Asheville negroes, done on a WPA and NYA recreation project under the direction of L. G. Blackus, negro, director of the negro welfare council here.

One hundred and three dolls have been gathered from the negro school children of the city and have been painted and dressed. The dresses have been made from scraps of cloth gathered from various places. The object of the painting and dressing of the dolls is to teach neatness and

## Negro Handicraft Exhibit Opens Thursday



W. E. Breese, eighth district Works Progress administration director, is shown in the above photograph inspecting some of the exhibits to be displayed at the Y. M. I. building Thursday through Saturday. All articles in the exhibit, with the exception of the dolls, were made by negroes given instruction through a WPA and NYA recreation project. The dolls were painted by the workers.

the use of material that can be found around any home.

Fourteen home makers' clubs have been formed by the recreational workers and members of these are exhibiting bed spreads, dresses, pillows and luncheon sets that can be used in the home.

The boys' handcraft classes have made doll houses, furniture and some airplanes for the exhibit. One of the outstanding articles of the exhibit is a beautiful two-piece crocheted dress made by one of the handcraft teachers from thread purchased at small cost.

This doll and handcraft exhibit, under the auspices of the council, is to demonstrate to the public the work that is being done under the WPA and NYA negro recreation project for Asheville and Buncombe county.

Open To Public  
The three-day exhibit is open free to the public and all of those interested in the development of recreation among the negroes are urged to attend. The boys' club recently started on the south side of the city is showing progress and many children that have

The depths of poverty to which thousands of Negroes in the South are pressed down means that all life in the South is bound in definite relation to that poverty. The merchant sells less and the doctor, lawyer, editor are poorer. Black poverty in the South is by no means restricted to the Negroes. Involved in it is the health, the safety, the security and the welfare of us all.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer  
June 15, 1936

### To Open Negro Center.

The new negro community center provided under auspices of the Negro Pioneer association with assistance of the WPA, will be opened formally at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The center is located at 416 East Second street.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer  
June 7, 1936

## Black Poverty

Living conditions among lower class Negroes in Durham have been reported as "deplorable" by Dr. Walter P. Hughes, Negro physician of the State Board of Health, in a report to J. H. Epperson, Durham health superintendent. Dr. Hughes' report is restricted to Durham, but the condition he reports definitely is not.

Conditions among lower class Ne-

groes in North Carolina and other Southern States constitute the deepest, the most dangerous poverty in the United States. Such Negro poverty, however, is by no means a Negro problem. The disease which grows inevitably in such pov-

erty is no respecter of racial lines. From such disease-breeding poverty come the nurses of Southern children, the cooks of Southern food. The crime which grows inevitably in such poverty is no more menacing to those who share the poverty than to those who in a false security above it are complacent about its existence.

No city, State or section can hope to possess any security which is not based upon security at the bottom.

## Put on Board

(New York)  
Card.



T. ARNOLD HILL, who has been appointed a member of the State Board of Public Welfare by Governor Lehman. Mr. Hill is industrial secretary of the National Urban League, and vice-president of the National Conference of Social Work. He was elected a delegate to the world conference of social workers in London.

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal  
February 8, 1936**Negroes Will****Assist Chest****Advisory Committee Will  
Meet With Chairman  
Port Tues. Night**

The appointment of an advisory committee for the Community Chest campaign among the Negro citizens was announced last night by the Chest Commission through Arthur C. Port, chairman. The committee will meet with Chest officials on Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. at the Chest street branch of the Y. M. C. A.

The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss various important matters regarding the Chest, its agencies and the responsibility of all elements of citizenry in supporting it.

In announcing the meeting, Port said, "We hope that on this occasion a plan may be developed whereby the advisory committee may enlist the support of a large number of Negro citizens."

Members of the advisory committee are: Dr. R. S. Hairston, F. L. Atkins, C. T. Woodland, E. M. Mitchell, Clark S. Brown, U. S. Reynolds, Harvey F. Morgan, T. S. Wright, Mrs. Nellie Bausman, Mrs. J. L. Maxwell, Mrs. Irma Henry and Milton A. Fletcher.

**Chance For Self Expression  
Seen In Negro Project Here****State Negro Leaders Foresee  
Beneficial Results From  
Vocational and Recreational  
Center Project****TALK AT MASS MEETING**

The vocational and recreational project now in the course of erection at the Johnston County Training School is a tool for the expression of talents that lie dormant in negro youth. Miss V. V. Lewis of Raleigh, negro assistant in the Woman's Department of the W. P. A., told the mass meeting of negroes from every part of Johnston county at the Training School here Sunday afternoon.

Reciting the fact that when Bok's Singing Tower was constructed in Florida certain wrought iron material had to be brought from England, she emphasized the fact that in America there is a lost appreciation of craftsmanship. She expressed the hope that the vocational and recreational center now being built might be the means of glorifying home making and domestic service and at the same time be an inspiration for high ideals in living.

Miss Lewis, a graduate of Chicago University, stated that she never expected to go hungry for food if she lost her present job, she could still be an efficient lady's maid or do housework. "One's station in life is within," she said, "and it is not poverty that holds back the negro race; it is being poverty stricken within." School; W. D. Stafford, for the

W. R. Johnson, chief WPA consultant on negro affairs for North Carolina, followed Miss Lewis on the program, and re-emphasized the importance of learning to do things with one's hands. He re-

gards the vocational center here an important step toward training of this kind.

Dr. Walter Hughes was another prominent negro guest speaker who represented the State Board of Health and the Rosenwald Foundation. He made a strong plea for better sanitation and for greater precaution against infant mortality and against the all too prevalent venereal diseases. He stressed the importance of coming together in a mass meeting to take stock of the value of the project now under way which he understands will provide health clinics. Incidentally he commented upon the value of song, spirituals—which he told the members of his race would often plead their cause at the bar of public opinion.

The program of the afternoon was presided over by W. R. Collins, executive secretary of the Johnston County Community League, the organization sponsoring the educational project. As he opened the meeting he read an editorial recently published in the Smithfield Herald which he said struck the keynote of the meeting. Two musical selections and the invocation by Rev. R. A. Horton of Clayton preceded these remarks.

G. H. Smith, president of the League, then presented a number of speakers who made statements of welcome. These included Rev. J. D. Henry, on behalf of Johnston County Farmers Association; Frances McNeil, for the county 4-H clubs; Eric Joyner, for the students of the Training School; W. D. Stafford, for the community; and Dr. C. W. Furs-

longe, for the Community League. J. L. Wall, general manager of the League, presented the following who brought greetings from various groups: H. B. Marrow,

county superintendent of schools; Ed F. Ward, city attorney and president of the Kiwanis club; McKay McNeil, negro farm demonstration agent; and Mrs. E. R. Vinson, Short Journey school.

Mrs. W. A. Smith, local social worker, presented the out of town speakers.

Rev. T. S. Clarkson, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and Mrs. T. J. Lassiter, editor of the Herald, were called upon for brief remarks. Music by the negro Baptist choir closed the program, and then W. R. Collins gave a statement of the financial status of the project.

Owing to changes made in the plans for the two buildings to be constructed, an additional \$900 is needed, and a strong plea was made for contributions. A plan is to be launched through the negro churches to raise \$450. Hampton Institute has contributed \$50. Harvest Day on February 7 is expected to net a goodly sum; and a cash collection of over \$11 was taken Sunday afternoon.

**RALEIGH, N. C.  
NEWS OBSERVER**

FEB 8 1936

**"ON RELIEF."**

To the Editor: I see in The News and Observer Mr. M. Newsom, of Clinton, tells us where a lot of Negroes that have left the farms are—in town on the relief rolls. I don't see why he left out a lot of sorry white people who are in the towns on relief, too. We have them here, both white and Negro, whom you cannot hire and who will beat you out of house rent and everything else they can, and still our government has them on relief. They paid our sorriest Negro men \$2.30 per four-hour day, so these men told me. Who blames them for not working for regular wages? If any of our government officials don't believe this, I invite them to my home here and I will prove it to them.

But don't do like one government hiring who was sent to see and came in 30 yards of my door and did not have sense enough to come to my door and ring the doorbell.

I am opposed to any such relief, and the old, crippled and disabled people they will not help. Why put us in debt to help these sorry folks? These are crazy notions to me, and why can't our government give us something without forcing us to go in debt to match it? It looks about like the Co-ops when they started out in the tobacco business. They got a lot of broken down warehousemen to run the warehouse business, and you know the result. Sorrow for a lot of good people. I am looking for the same thing if this wild, crazy spending is not stopped.

W. N. PARKS.  
La Grange.Raleigh, N. C. Observer  
March 30, 1936**NEGROES TO ATTEND  
WELFARE INSTITUTE****Social Workers to Consider  
Status of Negro in Recovery  
Program**

The 11th annual Public Welfare Institute for Negro Social Workers, sponsored by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, will open at St. Augustine's College here next Thursday.

"The Negro in the Recovery Program" will be the theme of the five sessions of the conference. Administrators of various Federal programs in the State and leaders in social welfare activities will address the conference.

"In view of the fact that social and economic security has been the predominant theme for the past several years in State and national Conferences on Social Service, it is peculiarly fitting that we attempt to analyze the place of the Negro in relationship to the security program," said Mrs. W. T. Bost, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Among the speakers on the institute program will be: C. E. Boyer, director of Negro activities, National Youth Administration of North Carolina; Vinita V. Lewis, field representative on Negro affairs, women's division, State Works Progress Administration, and Vance E. Swift, State director of rural resettlement.

Wilmington, N. C. News  
March 30, 1936

## NEGRO RECREATION WORK PROGRESSES

**Center, With Average Attendance of 125, Aims at Broadening of Contracts**

With an enrollment of 259 students and an average daily attendance of 125, the Colored Recreational Center, located at Sixth and Brunswick streets, is making rapid progress in the realization of its aims.

Purpose of the project is to enable men, women, and girls to make use of their leisure time by broadening their contacts and to increase their general store of knowledge in the wholesome atmosphere of the club.

These advantages are free to all the colored people of the city.

The formality of the academic classroom disposed of as far as possible, teachers and students working together on an equal footing.

Use of the club building is donated by Willie Dixon; while the playgrounds are donated by F. C. Sadgwar and James Smith. Other donations have been made by Dr. F. F. Burnett, Dr. M. N. Leary, Oliver Fisher, T. E. Homes, the Blue Bird Taxi company and the People Grocery company.

Members of the staff have expressed their appreciation for all donations, including those of volunteered service.

The staff consists of Mattie Fennell, supervisor; Mary Cobia, instructor in dance and musical arts; Sussie Howard and Mary Fuller, instructors in games; Margaret Williams, instructor in handicraft and Lolla B. Shelton, instructor in dramatic art.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen  
April 16, 1936

### Negro Exhibit Will Open This Morning

Between 300 and 350 handicraft exhibits and 150 dolls will be put on display in the Y. M. I. building at Market and Eagle streets today.

The exhibit represents the work of negroes taught by WPA paid recreational workers under the direction of L. G. Blackus, negro, head of the negro welfare council here.

Also to be on display is stage equipment made by the workers in a dramatic course and paintings of negroes studying art.

All the articles were made by the negroes with the exception of the dolls, which were obtained from ne-

gro children, repaired and colored. The exhibit will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon through Saturday. Admission is free.

Suffolk, Va., News-Herald  
June 10, 1936

### POVERTY FROM WHICH NONE ESCAPES

The Raleigh News and Observer quotes Dr. Walter P. Hughes, Negro physician of the North Carolina State Board of Health, as saying the condition among the lower class of Durham Negroes is deplorable. The Raleigh paper notes that while it is restricted to Durham "the conditions reported is definitely not," continuing its comment as follows:

"Conditions among lower class Negroes in North Carolina and other Southern States constitute the deepest, the most dangerous poverty in the United States. Such Negro poverty, however, is by no means a Negro problem. The disease which grows inevitably in such poverty is no respecter of racial lines. From such disease-breeding poverty comes the nurses of Southern children, the cooks of Southern food. The crime which grows inevitably in such poverty is no more menacing to those who share the poverty than to those who in a false security above it are complacent about its existence.

"No city, state or section can hope to possess any security which is not based upon security at the bottom. The depths of poverty to which thousands of Negroes in the South are pressed down means that all life in the South is bound in definite relation to that of poverty. The merchant sells less and the doctor, lawyer, editor are poorer. Black poverty in the South is by no means restricted to the Negroes. Involved in it is the health, the safety, the security and the welfare of us all."

More's the pity the foregoing is a true picture of the situation as related to the Negro, his condition growing worse as distance south of Mason and Dixon's line increases. His poverty does not end with himself but it drags down with him the white laboring class. This in turn affects all other strata of society as so forcibly pointed out by the News and Observer.

With nearly three-quarters of a century of freedom behind the Negro race there is, we regret to say, a class which has scarcely advanced a step since Lincoln's proclamation. This class has unfortunately copied the white man's vices. Combined with its own inherited taints, the load has been too much for it to carry and rise above its source.

This group will never scale the heights but will pull down the level of those with which

it competes and with which it is in conflict. The Negro did not come to this country of his own volition, but through the force and the cunning of clever white men.

Therefore, when freedom was forced upon these former serfs the government, which was responsible for their condition, should not have left them alone to survive or perish in a country still believing in and practicing the law of the survival of the fittest. Both races and all sections of our common country are paying for white civilization's original sin and for our subsequent errors and inhumanities. The nation owes it to the Negro and the South to discharge its debt to the Negro race.

# Plight of Columbus Negroes Deplorable

COLUMBUS, OHIO CITIZEN

Blind OSU Student Finds Conditions of His Race Appalling in Survey

APR 29 1936

LOOKING through the eyes of 10 young assistants, Joseph S. Himes Jr., blind Negro student at Ohio State University, sees "appalling conditions" among Columbus Negroes.

Mr. Himes is now completing a survey of the effects of the depression on local Negroes for the Urban League, of which he is research director. He also will use his findings for his thesis for his doctor's degree at Ohio State.

Results of this survey and other investigations which Mr. Himes has conducted reveal a discouraging picture of the demoralizing effects of the depression on the Columbus Negro in many respects, he says.

"Only 44 per cent of those interviewed had full-time jobs; 16 per cent were working part time, 10 per cent were on work relief and 30 per cent had no work of any kind."

"Eight per cent have been idle six years or longer."

"The Negro was the earliest sufferer from the depression."

## Four Sections Studied

MR. HIMES' survey included the four Negro sections: On the Hilltop, S. Seventh-st, E. Long-st, and north of the Union Station.

Other findings:

There is twice as much unemployment in the S. Seventh-st area as in the Hilltop area.

Of the unemployed, 5 per cent were engaged in professional services, 11 per cent in skilled occupations, 18 per cent in semi-skilled trades, 19 per cent in unskilled occupations and 47 per cent in personal and domestic service.

"The depression has brought an unbelievable host of evils in its train for Columbus Negroes," Mr. Himes reports.

"The heaviest concentration of adult delinquencies is in the S. Seventh-st area where most of the cases are liquor or sex offenses. There is almost no adult delinquency in the Hilltop Negro section."

"WHEN the husband is out of work, the wife goes out of the home to work. This leaves the children without proper supervision and they tend to become delinquent."

"Lack of legitimate employment causes many to sell numbers or liquor and this has a demoralizing effect on the youngsters."

"Truancy is the first step in delinquency."

"Children play hooky from school because they don't have adequate clothes. They are tired of being subjected to humiliation. Or, they are just too cold to come to school in threadbare garments. They play hooky because they don't have pencils or other materials."

"Oldtimers love to tell how they went to school in the country and walked miles every day to the little red school house."

## Walk Miles to School

"BUT right here in Columbus boys and girls are walking miles to school because they don't have carfare. Some who live in the American Addition east of Alum Creek, for example, walk four miles to East High School."

"In bad weather when their shoes are worn through and their clothes are thin, this is another common cause of truancy."

"Under the continual pressure of poverty, the parents grow unstable and there are repercussions among the children."

"Health conditions correlate with unemployment."

"Even before the depression the death rate among Negroes from tuberculosis was four times as great as among whites. This rate has been increased."

"Lack of education makes the Negro an easy prey to superstition and I was amazed at the evidences of quackery in treatment of disease. One woman told me of a neighbor who come in to borrow a nutmeg to tie around her husband's neck to cure neuritis!"

"Playing the numbers has had a demoralizing effect on many who are not stable emotionally. I learned of one woman who spends the entire forepart of the day in a high state of excitement until the day's winning numbers are announced. When she learns that she has lost (which is almost always) she is hysterical for hours. The numbers game has even invaded the churches and some of the ministers pronounce a 'mystic'

Joseph S. Himes Jr.

number during their sermon.

"Since the depression, churches of the emotional type have flourished more than ever before in the Columbus Negro sections."

"The religion of many Negroes is of the highly emotional type and that is really a form of recreation. Many of the Negroes arrested are active church workers."

## Debunks 'Happy Poverty'

"THE traditional picture of the happy Negro sitting on his doorstep plunking his banjo and singing is the bunk."

"Most of the households are drab. There is little or no music. Recreation consists largely in visiting and gossiping."

As a remedy for this lack of wholesome recreation, Mr. Himes suggests more playgrounds with competent supervision to care for the children who live in congested areas.

At present, he points out, they play in the streets, become bored, and

get into mischief and start on the downward path.

How does a man feel when he hasn't worked for six years, or perhaps as long as 10 years?

Mr. Himes was curious about that. His findings are disheartening.

## Lose Desire to Work

"MANY Negroes have been on relief so long that they feel that it is owed to them. A considerable number turn down jobs. In some the habit of work has been broken down."

"Others have lost their skill in their trade."

"Years of direct relief have ruined the morale in some families. One woman who has been prolific in her offspring, related with glee how she had refused any suggestion that she limit her family. 'There wouldn't be any sense in doing that,' she declared, 'because every time I have a baby we get more relief.'"

Mr. Himes lives with his mother and brothers at 237 Miami-av.



scholarships and since then has cent of the Negro households in the Columbus. They interviewed 1250 persons between the ages of 18 and 65 who should, under normal circumstances, be employed.

He was graduated from Oberlin and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, in recognition of his high scholarship. In making his survey of Columbus' Negro sections, Mr. Himes trained and directed 10 Negro students of sociology from Ohio State University's National Youth Administration student aid rolls. These checkers visited 768 Negro households, or about 10 per

## Taught in South

AFTER training in the Missouri School for the Blind, he moved with his family to Cleveland and attended East High School. He spent five years at Oberlin on

School for Negroes. When Mr. Himes was 15 a gunpowder mixture with which he was experimenting in the chemistry laboratory exploded and rendered him almost completely blind.

Since then Mr. Himes has had to depend upon his mother or upon fellow students to read his books

# Plight of Columbus Negroes Deplorable

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## Children Suffer

"Only 44 per cent of those interviewed had full-time jobs; 16 per cent were working part time, 10 the home to work. This leaves 30 per cent were on work relief and the children without proper supervision and they tend to become delinquent.

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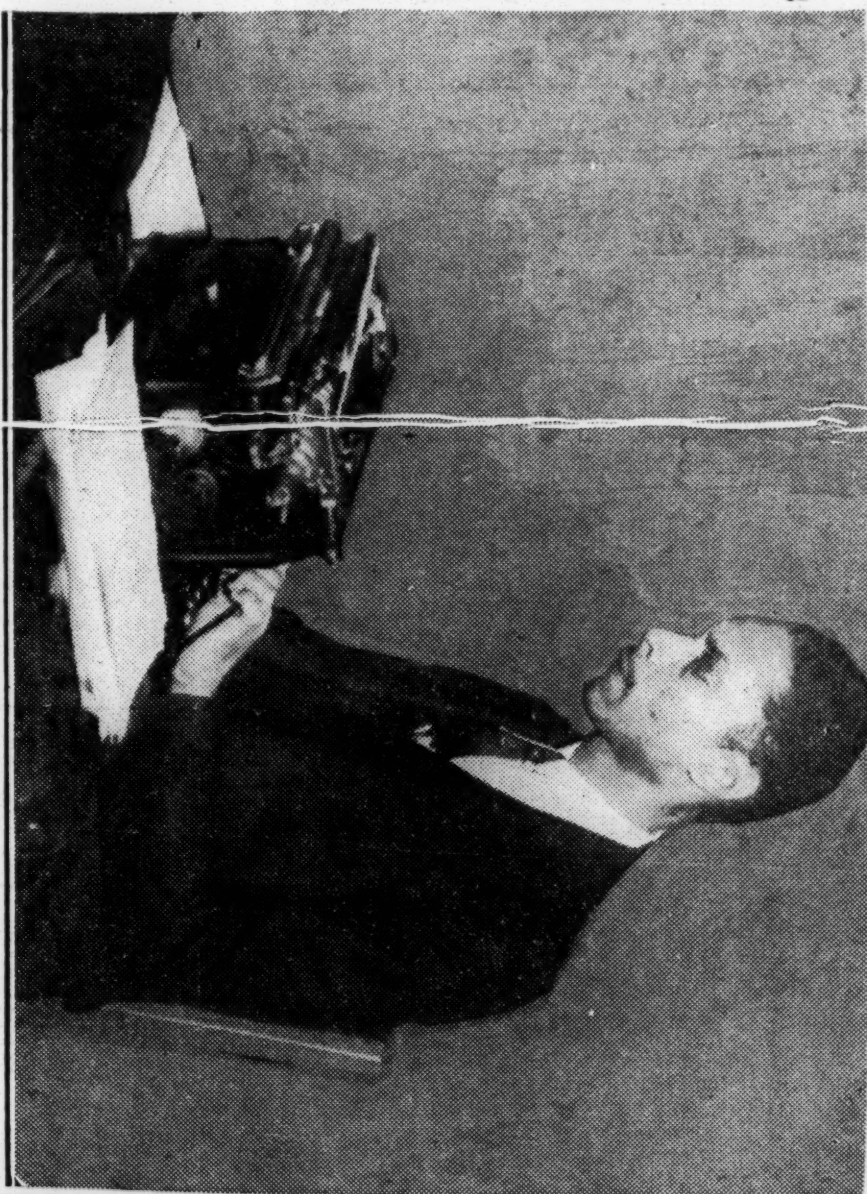
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He is 28 years old. He is a native of Jefferson City, Mo., whereand transcribes them on a typewriter. His father taught the Lincoln School for Negroes.

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TOLEDO, O.  
NEWS BEE

FEB 7 1936

# The Negro In Toledo—

HIS STRUGGLES  
AND TRIUMPHS

## Unemployment, Social Barriers Remain as Big Handicaps of Race

### Last Hired, First Fired, Is Lament Heard From Leaders

Next week, with its birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln and the great Negro leader, Frederick Douglass, will be celebrated in Toledo and elsewhere in the nation as Race Relations Week. The observance is an annual affair. The significance of race relations, some of the economic and social problems of the Negro, and a sketch of the history of the Toledo Negro community are presented in this series by Charles T. Lucey of The News-Bee staff. Today's article is the third.

By CHARLES T. LUCEY

WHAT probably was the greatest voluntary movement of a people ever known, the migration of the Negro northward across the Mason-Dixon line, brought a half million Negroes into northern cities during World War time.

In hundreds of thousands, soldiers were sailing for France. Negroes were taking their places in the factories, moving into munitions and supplies plants some back to Southern farms, but where employment was clamoring for labor. The percentage of Negro population in 1930 was 4.6.



Charles T. Lucey

Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and the Carolinas they came—glad to get away from segregation, tired of being exploited, eager for the new

freedom they had heard of but never possessed.

This was the first urbanization of the Negro. For thousands of years his forefathers had lived on the plains of Africa. For three more centuries he had known a rural life in the South. It was a tremendous effort for him to acclimate himself to new conditions. He had no knowledge of city ways, he was unused to a cold climate, the high wages he received had been unheard of before.

Factories needing men welcomed the Negro, but some white citizens were less hospitable. Ill feeling exploded in race riots in Chicago, Washington and some other cities. Many were killed.

### New Trek Starts

THE economic curve dipped in 1921 and migration slowed, but a new prosperity in the next two years brought another half-million Negroes northward. That left eight million of the country's 12 million Negroes in the Southern states, and gave the North a new population, chiefly urban, of four million Negroes.

Toledo in 1910 had fewer than 2000 Negroes. The 1920 census showed 5691 here. A survey in 1923 estimated the local Negro population at 10,000. By 1930 the figure was 13,260.

Five years of depression drove them back to Southern farms, but it is probable that Negroes here still number about 13,000 persons.

### 683 Own Homes

HERE are a few figures on the Toledo Negro community out of the 1930 census:

There were 683 Toledo Negroes who owned their own homes, the greatest number of these homes in

the \$3000 to \$5000 classification. The percentage of Negro families owning their homes was 21.5; of those who rented, 75.6, and of those for whom no record was made, about 3 per cent.

Most of the 2403 Negro families renting were paying \$20 to \$30 a month. There were 19 Negroes to each owned Negro home, as compared with eight whites to each owned home.

Nearly a third of all Negro homes had radios. Six hundred and six Negroes, 5.5 per cent of the population, were illiterate. There were 1837 children between the ages of 7 and 20 enrolled in school. Women were 35 per cent of the population, and 26 per cent of the women were married.

Of 5883 men, 5049, or 85 per cent, were listed as gainfully employed. Of 5153 women, 1167, or 32 per cent, were employed.

There are no figures available today to these 1930 figures. In many respects, except in the major question of the Negro's economic status, probably conditions have been pretty much static for several years.

### What Has Happened

THE Negro's economic status—there's the rub. Mention this question to many a leader of the race today and you find the deepest resentment, and some bitterness, over what has happened. They look over their people, great numbers of them on the relief rolls, and give you the formula of what has happened to press the Negro down into poverty: "Last hired, first fired."

It's hardly in any spirit of complaint. It is a more positive thing than complaint. The Negro feels that he has been made the object of discrimination in both business and industry.

Employers have tended to deal

with the Negro chiefly as marginal labor—grabbing him up in good times, letting him down quickly at the first signs of business ebb. Hundreds of Negroes have shown themselves to be steady, efficient workmen, and yet often because of the color difference, it is claimed, he has been given scant consideration.

Scores have been forced into the most menial tasks, making perhaps a half-dollar a day, and with this trying to maintain respectability and maintain a small home. Others have been driven to the relief rolls.

ALMOST without exception, the Negro feels he has been discriminated against also by organized labor. This, he feels, has in some cases kept the employer from giving him a job, for the employer has not wished to offend the unions. And yet, Negroes say, when the Negro craftsman joins the union he may be given little protection.

Almost any Negro you talk to is able to name you quickly those local industrial plants he feels have dealt fairly with his race. The same goes for stores and business places. You hear of many cases of Negroes, educated for business or the professions, waiting on tables in hotels, running elevators, working as Pullman porters, because they have been unable to put their education to advantage in the society of the present day.

Negro boys and girls coming up today realize this. Some of them question why they should be interested in education.

Negro leaders generally feel that the chief basis for improvement of the status of their race lies in greater economic recognition. Negroes are being educated to better living, they have progressed in every way, and yet the handicap of being without jobs is so great as to be almost impossible to overcome.

### Death Rate Discussed

A SURVEY of Toledo Negroes, made by the Toledo Council of Churches in 1923, made this comment in dealing with the matter of the higher death rates among Negroes as compared with white mortality rates:

"We cannot at this time go into any extended discussion of this improvement in Negro health, except to state that, in our opinion the secret does not lie in any wonderful improvement in health methods or education—but rather in the improvement in the Negro's economic status. . . . There is a direct connection between sickness and poverty."

Discrimination against the Negro doesn't end in business and industry. It extends into what is called—mistakenly, many Negroes believe—a social problem. The Toledo Negro goes to first-rank theaters and he is directed to the balcony shied away from downstairs.

He is excluded from nearly all restaurants. Some hotels even have tried to keep him out of the passenger elevators, and to force him into the freight elevator.

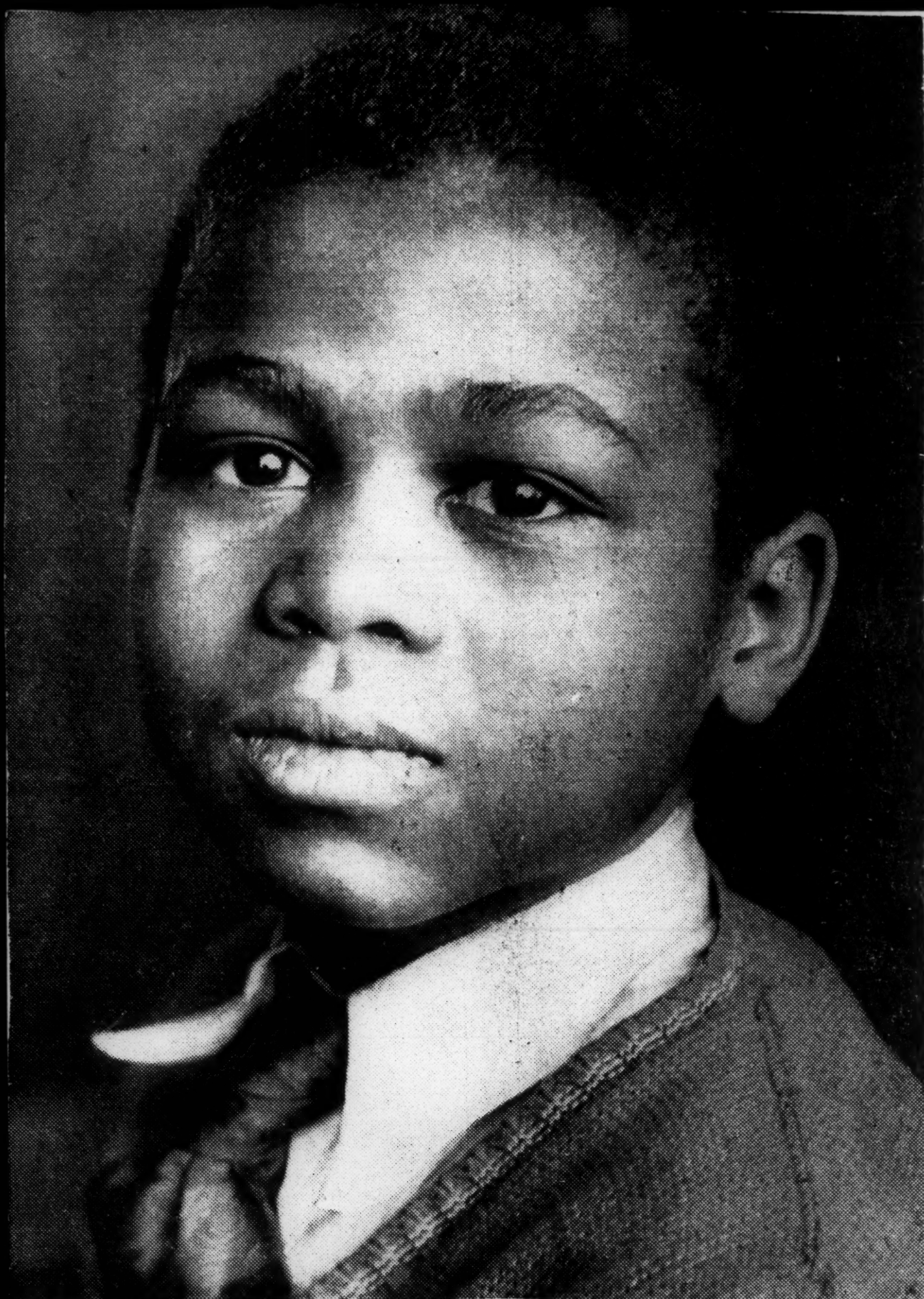
### Raise Social Problem

OF COURSE, Negroes resent such treatment, believe it unjust, and feel that white society in such cases is raising a "social problem where in truth none exists."

A Negro leader illustrates: "I go into a downtown restaurant. I sit down at a table, not even the same table, with a white man. We do not know each other, we do not speak. He thinks his thoughts, I think mine. There is contact in no way."

"Yet this may be called a social problem—though this man I do not have the slightest contact. Is there justice here to make a public matter out of something that is strictly individual—to insist that all Negroes, however well educated, well mannered and well dressed, be barred?"

But there is evidence that there is to be less and less of such discrimination in the future. The Negro is finding more friends who oppose raising these barriers they believe to be specious. The Negro is doing everything possible to improve himself and his race to put race prejudice and discrimination into the past.



TOLEDO, OHIO  
TIMES

JUL 3 - 1936

### Colored Commercial Center

Some months ago there was visioned for the colored race in Toledo a companion project to the slum clearance project which was to be a commercial building housing all of the stores and service institutions necessary to comfortable living.

The cost of the colored commercial center was to be \$300,000. An enthusiastic campaign was started among the colored residents of the city to raise their share of this money. In this they did a valiant job. They raised the tremendous sum of \$58,000, contributed principally from small wage envelopes as pledges.

The amount of Toledo money necessary to bring about the achievement of the building is \$82,000. This leaves the local fund about \$24,000 short of the quota.

The RFC has extended the time for raising Toledo's portion of this money. Thirty days more will be given to an intensive drive to try to meet the \$82,000 figure. If the plan fails it will be remembered as a noble effort and a genuine appeal to the people of the city to improve the living conditions of the colored race.

But the project should not fail. It is almost a part of the slum clearance plan. It fits, like a hand in a glove, into the broad conception of improved living standards for the fine colored people of the city.

Everyone should be interested in this project as an investment. The money pledged is in no way a gift. The usual interest will be paid on every cent which goes into this self-liquidating business center. It has every evidence of being a sound investment.

A part of the plan is to include a hotel, catering exclusively to colored people. It would also include a theater, several stores and a school where young and old could learn service trades so they could equip themselves to earn money through dignified occupation.

This is a project which Toledo should not let slip through its fingers. Everyone with money to invest should look over these plans, now in the hands of O. J. Smith, executive of the Olander Real Estate Corp., which has been set up to handle the details of the building.

The colored population of Toledo should no longer be denied the advantages of a community center of its own. It should be built and should become an integral part of a thriving city.

*Toledo, Ohio News File 2-7-36*

—Staff Photo by George Blount.

There is hope here, and confidence and courage without bounds . . . the steady eyes tell you that . . . and back of the eyes there's a keen mind, and down below a brave, strong heart that makes this hope a solid, certain thing . . . it is hope for the destiny of the race tomorrow . . . a tomorrow of no prejudice, no false barriers, no cruelty, hurt or indignity . . . on this boy, 12-year-old Seventh Grader Ernest Glaspie, and all boys like him, rests such hope.

TOLEDO, O.  
NEWS BEE

FEB 6 1936

# The Negro In Toledo—

HIS STRUGGLES  
AND TRIUMPHS

## First A. M. E. Church Started Here in 1862, Year of Emancipation

Ohio Histories Ignore Growth of Community; Older Residents Give Information in Absence of Records

Next week, with its birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln and the great Negro leader, Frederick Douglass, will be celebrated in Toledo and elsewhere in the nation as Race Relations Week. The observance is an annual affair. The significance of race relations, some of the economic and social problems of the Negro, and a sketch of the history of the Toledo Negro community are presented in this series by Charles T. Lucey of The News-Bee staff. Today's article is the second.

By CHARLES T. LUCEY.

AFTER the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling on all revolted states to return to the Union or have their slaves declared free men. No state returned. The final proclamation freeing the slaves came on Jan. 1 1863. Warren African Methodist Church, the first Negro church in Toledo, was established that same year. That was just about the first tangible evidence Toledo had that the few Negroes who had come here had reached community status.

Histories of Toledo or Northwestern Ohio ignore the Negro in the Toledo community. There is an isolated mention of Negroes here and there, but only infrequently, and not in a way that would allow the gathering of any chronological record of the growth of the Negro community. The alternative has been to talk with older members of the race here since Civil War days.

### Record Fragmentary

ONE of the earliest written records of the Negro in Toledo must be that of "The Toledo Rescue Case," contained in Siebert's "The Underground Railroad," and again in Galbreath's History of Ohio. It is only fragmentary, and



Charles T. Lucey

the settlements of Port Lawrence and Vistula, was friendly to the Negro and had an antipathy toward slavery. Toledo was an important station on the Underground Railroad. Many Negroes came here and passed on to Canada, but it is likely that some, sheltered and aided by Toledo friends, stopped off here despite the penalties laid

down in the fugitive slave laws. Even before the Emancipation Proclamation, thousands of Negroes were sifting through Union army lines to the North. With the Lincoln proclamation the movement became more pronounced, and the North, of course, saw the advantage of taking away from the Confederacy a part of that great slave population which was feeding and supplying the armies of the South. Migration grew during the war, and by 1865, Toledo, like many northern cities, had the beginning of a Negro community.

### Woman Tells Story

THE story is taken up, now, by Mrs. Albert King, 731 Oakwood Avenue, widow of Toledo's first Negro policeman, and one of the oldest members of the group in Toledo.

Mrs. King was born in Louisville, and before the Civil War was taken by her mother, a fugitive slave, across the Ohio River into Ohio, up through the Underground Railroad to Detroit, and finally into Canada and freedom. She was a baby then, but by the end of the Civil War, she was old enough to recall the death of President Lincoln.

The family came to Toledo from Monroe shortly afterwards, and her memory of the Negro community probably dates from a time just prior to 1870. As she tells it: "There weren't many Negroes in Toledo in the days just after the Civil War. Everyone knew every one else. Most of the Negro people lived out North Erie street. There wasn't any Negro settlement along in the area where most Negroes live now, south of Dorr Street and west of Washington Street. That section was all German and Irish, and it didn't become a Negro area until comparatively recent times.

"Everybody was friendly toward Negroes. There wasn't any feeling about race or color. Negroes established themselves in all kinds

of work, and many of them had businesses of their own, patronized by white people as well as Negroes. There were some good singers in those days, too, and we made a great deal of recitations. My husband was a fine speaker and (pointing to a bookcase full of Shakespeare) he could quote whole sections of Shakespeare's plays. "We had lots of social doings, and in those days long before the auto, we used to have lots of excursions. There used to be excursions for Negroes coming from Detroit down here to Toledo. There were boat rides, too. My, we used to have great times.

"The Warren A. M. E. and the Third Baptist (established by the Toledo Baptist Association in 1868) were the principal churches. The Methodist Church was on Erie street, and because the old canal years ago ran along Erie Street, we had to go around behind the church to get into it, approach from the front being cut off by the canal.

"The first school for Negroes was in a little blacksmith shop next to the church. And it had a Negro teacher, too. "Alonzo Lott, I recall, was the first Negro boy to be graduated from the old Toledo High School. I think that was some time before 1875. We were mighty proud of Lonzo.

"We had lots of plays and things of that sort. My husband was one of the leaders in this theatrical work. I recall that we put on one play called 'The Mistletoe Bough.' Everybody talked about it, it was so fine, and the white people who were in charge of the old Wheeler Opera House asked to have it put on there. They even furnished all the costumes and the town saw this play at the finest opera house.

### Bard Is Read

"There were other plays, too. I recall the 'Lady of Lyons' and a Biblical play called 'Queen Esther.' They were fine plays

There were some good singers in those days, too, and we made a great deal of recitations. My husband was a fine speaker and (pointing to a bookcase full of Shakespeare) he could quote whole sections of Shakespeare's plays. "We had lots of social doings, and in those days long before the auto, we used to have lots of excursions. There used to be excursions for Negroes coming from Detroit down here to Toledo. There were boat rides, too. My, we used to have great times.

"Mr. King was the first man from his race on the Toledo police force. There were a few against him, but the mayor and others said the Negroes deserved representation. He served honorably for 25 years, until he was retired.

### Documents Lacking

THERE are few documents here, few dates—little to show how the Negro, through the years, was progressing economically, how he was slowly coming to a more judicious use of the ballot, how he more and more was coming to take advantage of a free school system. Negro leadership began to show itself. Albertus Brown was outstanding, doing a great social work for his people and having the respect of thousands of Negroes and white people alike. Charles Cottrell was another leader. Clarence Vena rose to dominance in Negro politics. Frequently Paul Lawrence Dunbar, called the poet-laureate of the Negro race, visited friends in Toledo, liked life here, wrote some of his poems in Toledo homes.

Much of the Negro leadership, yesterday and today, came out of free Negro background, as distinct from the slavery background. There were many free Negroes before the Civil War, of course, and as they had been integrated into the northern life for a longer period, leadership naturally sprang from them. In 1923 a small brochure appeared under the auspices of the

Inter-Racial Committee of the Toledo Council of Churches, describing the extent of the Negro group in this city. This means that there are twice as many Negroes working in the auto factories, the mercantile firms and other industrial firms of the city as there were in 1910. There are some pertinent paragraphs from this survey: "The great war has worked another miracle in the industrial status of the Negro in Toledo. We find as a result of our survey that there are

Opportunities Widen

Negroes were classified as unskilled. In 1923 11 per cent were skilled and 16 per cent in the semi-skilled class. The Negro area boundary lines had shifted. Of the estimated 10,000 Negroes in Toledo then, 4,000 lived in the so-called Pinewood area, 2,000 out Stickney Avenue, 1,000 in the Canton Avenue district, and



there were three or four areas of about 500 Negro persons.

Negroes no longer lived in a few houses in a widely separated section. They had come to constitute in themselves a good sized city. They began to have schools, churches, to develop new leadership. They had become major economic, social and political factors. They were getting ready to claim, for the first time, rights which previously—the Civil War, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments notwithstanding—had been largely denied them. A new Negro was being developed.



*Toledo, Ohio. News Bureau - 2-6-26*

—Staff Photo by George Blount.

These eyes have seen slavery and freedom. . . These lines were furrowed by 80 years of unequal struggle . . . Upon this gray head have been heaped indignities and persecution . . . Yet these eyes still are kindly . . . these lines are not hard. . . this head still is held high in courage . . . Mrs. Albert King, who was an infant fugitive in her mother's arms compasses with her lifetime the history of the Negro in Toledo.

**Gets New Post**

**HARRISBURG, PA.  
PATRIOT**



**SIMON B. WEEKS**

a graduate student of the University of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Hampton Institute has been appointed supervisor of the Community Center in Altoona, Pa. He is a former teacher at Tidewater Institute in Chesapeake, Va.

For two years Weeks has supervised a Community Center for the Armstrong Association in Philadelphia, and goes to Altoona highly recommended by the association.

**HARRISBURG, PA.**

**TELEGRAPH**

**APR 24 1936**

**COUNCIL TO MEET**

The Pennsylvania State Negro Council will have a one-day regional session at the Forster Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A., tomorrow beginning at 11 o'clock. After a business session, a 12.30 o'clock luncheon will be served, and at 2 o'clock there will be a panel discussion on "Fertile Opportunities," under the leadership of Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson and Wayne L. Hopkins, Philadelphia.

Dr. Leslie P. Hill is president of the organization, and Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, a member of the board, heads the local committee on arrangements.

Mrs. Coleman is chairman of the committee on luncheon reservations.

**APR 23 1936  
STATE NEGRO COUNCIL  
MEETS ON SATURDAY**

The Pennsylvania State Negro Council will hold its one-day regional session at the Forster Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Saturday, beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning. There will be a business meeting until 12.30 p. m., when luncheon will be served. At 2 o'clock there will be a panel discussion on "Fertile Opportunities," to be led by Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson and Wayne L. Hopkins, of Philadelphia, with contributions by citizens of this city and vicinity, discussing the subject from the viewpoint of their various fields.

Dr. Leslie Pickney Hill, president of Cheyney State Normal School, is president of the organization, whose objective is to further the civic and educational development of the Negro, and whose membership embraces both races. Mrs. Maud B. Coleman, a member of the executive committee, heads the local committee of arrangements. The public is invited to all meetings and reservations for the luncheon may be made through Mrs. Coleman.

# Talmadge Raps Pensions As White Man's Burden

Claims Negroes Would Get 90  
Per Cent of Social Security  
Funds in State

The full text of Governor Talmadge's address will be found on page 9.

By GLENN RAMSEY  
Associated Press Staff Writer  
LINCOLNTON, Ga., July 29 (AP)—

Governor Eugene Talmadge assailed the social security act today, telling a campaign crowd to beware of "this siren music of lotus eaters."

The governor, seeking the senate place held by Richard B. Russell, Jr., said the old age pension provision would destroy the supply of labor.

"Georgia would tax her white people and give 90 per cent of the money to the Negroes," he said. "You know and I know that not 10 per cent of the white people could qualify."

He said practically all Negroes over 65—he estimated them at 75,000—could qualify. The annual cost for Negroes would be \$13,000,000, Talmadge said. He estimated white pensioners would get only \$168,750 a year.

"I protect the Negro in his rights," the governor said. "I have friends among the Negroes of the state. I have been amongst them as they labored on my farms. But I don't believe in social equality and I don't believe the good Negroes and good white people of Georgia do either."

**Insurance Provision Hit**  
He extended his attack to the employment insurance provision of the statute, operation of which he blocked in Georgia with a legislative veto. "This would except every school teacher in the state, every employe of the state, every janitor who works around the courthouse," the governor said.

He called attention to provisions which he said blocked participation by farm laborers, domestic servants and casual workers.

"Bureaucracy is always the enemy of the working man, woman and child in America," Talmadge shouted. "These same working men, women and children will be called upon to pay, pay, pay!"

He said the social security act "would bend the backs of laborers to pay these billions of dollars" needed for its operation.

"It will dwarf the souls of the American people and end by wrecking the American government," the

shirt-sleeved candidate said.

**Howell Present**

Charles D. Redwine of Fayetteville, Talmadge candidate for governor, spoke first. Hugh Howell, Democratic state chairman, introduced him. Redwine pledged continuance of present policies if elected.

Talmadge called to the stand William Lester, candidate for attorney general; Ellis Pope, candidate for lieutenant governor; Homer Parker, candidate for comptroller general; and J. B. Daniel, candidate for treasurer.

He appointed Parker and Daniel to their offices after ousting their predecessors for opposing his fiscal rule of Georgia. Of the candidates he said:

"They're running boys, and we're going to put them in on Sept. 9."

He said Lester and Pope "stood pat to help me get the state out of debt." He reaffirmed his support of Redwine.

The governor ridiculed Senator Russell's war record. He said Russell attended a CMTC camp at Athens during the war and "became a World War veteran."

**Reviews Record**

Talmadge said "everyone who favored increasing taxes, deficits, and debts is against me. Everyone who goes on the stump against me favors increasing debts, deficits and taxes."

"My bitterest enemies will not deny that my public record has been cutting taxes, cutting utility rates and at the same time paying up debts."

Reviewing his record, Talmadge said:

"The horny handed working people have kept my backbone stiff during my term as governor."

Listeners cheered him repeatedly. His address was interpolated with shouts from and to the crowds.

"My efforts in the senate will all be to give jobs to American labor, to stop the wanton destruction of food and raiment here in America and then import the same products from abroad," Talmadge said.

He renewed his attack on Speaker E. D. Rivers, candidate for governor, and Floor Leader Roy Harris of the Georgia House. He charged they blocked passage of an appropriation bill so they "could conduct a campaign for governor" during an extra session.

Talmadge announced he would speak next at Monroe August 5 at noon, eastern standard time. He said the broadcast address would deal with federal taxes.

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## TALMADGE FLAYS OLD AGE PENSIONS

Security Act Would Destroy Supply of Negro Labor, Says Governor

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**Against Social Equality.**  
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PROGRESSIVES FIGHT  
TEXAS DISCRIMINATION  
IN OLD AGE PENSIONS

*Crusade against*

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept.--(CNA)-- When the Texas legislature meets in special session, September 28th, it will be confronted by a lobby of progressives demanding that the "standard of living clause" be eliminated from the state's old-age pension law. This clause is invoked by the Texas Old-Age Assistance Commission to prevent Negroes and Mexicans from receiving the same pensions given to whites.

9-24-36

*reactionaries*

A typical statement of the position taken by the reactionaries is the following quotation from a speech delivered by Senator G. H. Nelson, of Tahoka:

"Out here in West Texas, where 97 per cent of the population is white, we are not willing to see the Negroes and Mexicans get the same sized checks as whites, regardless of living needs."

The truth of Senator Nelson's statement is open to question. Tahoka, the home of Senator Nelson, is the county seat of Lynn County. Lynn, and other counties in Nelson's senatorial district, are among the districts of Texas where the Southern Tenant Farmers Union is organized. Needless to say, the Union fights for equal benefits for all workers and farmers regardless of race.

FURTHER PROTEST ON  
SOCIAL SECURITY BLANK

*Press Service N.A.A.C.P.* 11-27-36

New York, November 27.-- Further protest has been lodged by the N.A.A.C.P. with the Social Security Board on the registration blanks requiring the stating of race and color of workers.

*New York*

Louis Resnick, director of informational service for the Social Security Board has written the N.A.A.C.P. that the board inserted this line to help solve the difficult problem presented by the "large number of persons of like name in any one community".

In reply the N.A.A.C.P. has cited the telephone books of various cities as evidence that the race and color of persons is not necessary for proper identification and classification. The N.A.A.C.P. has also suggested that if the Social Security Board wishes to be consistent and explore all the differentiations of beneficiaries, it might include questions on religion of workers and the color of the hair.



Sales Tax Eddie is not the only one "dreaming" about old age pensions—the "dream" is more delightful for these. It looks like this will be a young folks' pension.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1936

# Social Security Act, Taking in All Races, Explained

*Amsterdam news 11/14-36 New York, N.Y.*

## By Writer, as Post Office Starts Sending Out Blanks

### Exclusion of Domestics, Farmers and Canal Workers Is Felt To Be Weakness Contained in Legislation

By SMITH WINSTON.

Jubilant over the beginning of the work of the National Social Security Board was sobered yesterday among Negroes by the fact that domestic farm and casual workers are not entitled to the old age pension benefits under terms of the federal act creating the board.

#### How to Tell Your Pension Benefits

First, figure out the number of years between your age on January 1, 1937, and the date upon which you reach your sixty-fifth birthday. Multiply that by your annual salary up to \$3,000, and the corresponding figure in the right-hand column will be the amount you will be entitled to each month on reaching that age, unless you continue working, when payments will be deferred until your retirement.

Total wages	Monthly rate of benefit	0.5 per cent of first \$3,000	1-12 per cent of next \$42,000	1-24 per cent of all over \$45,000	Total
\$2,000...	10.00	....	....	....	\$10.00
2,500...	12.50	....	....	....	12.50
3,000...	15.00	....	....	....	15.00
3,500...	15.00	....	0.42	....	15.42
4,000...	15.00	....	.83	....	15.83
4,500...	15.00	....	1.25	....	16.25
5,000...	15.00	....	1.67	....	16.67
10,000...	15.00	5.83	....	....	20.83
15,000...	15.00	10.00	....	....	25.00
20,000...	15.00	14.17	....	....	29.17
25,000...	15.00	18.33	....	....	33.33
30,000...	15.00	22.50	....	....	37.50
35,000...	15.00	26.67	....	....	41.67
40,000...	15.00	30.83	....	....	45.83
45,000...	15.00	35.00	....	....	50.00
50,000...	15.00	35.00	\$2.08	....	52.08
60,000...	15.00	35.00	6.25	....	56.25
70,000...	15.00	35.00	10.42	....	60.42
80,000...	15.00	35.00	18.75	....	68.75
100,000...	15.00	35.00	22.92	....	72.92
110,000...	15.00	35.00	27.08	....	77.08
120,000...	15.00	35.00	31.25	....	81.25
130,000...	15.00	35.00	35.42	....	*85.00

\*Maximum monthly benefit.

Meanwhile, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People pointed out that the designation of race in the social security application blanks "inevitably be used in various ways, both obvious and subtle, to practice discrimination based upon race."

One observer told The Amsterdam News that while the Social Security Board will make a start toward the ideal assuring all workers some degree of comfort in their old age, provisions of the act exclude a large percentage of Negroes.

#### 5,503,535 Held Jobs.

He pointed out that the exclusion of farm and domestic workers strikes hardest at the Negro. There were, he noted from United States census reports for 1930, 9,292,556 Negroes over ten years of age. Of these 5,503,535, or 59.2 per cent, were gainfully employed. Of those working, 1,840,642, or 38.9 per cent were women.

The observer noted that while Negro males comprised 9.6 per cent of the Nation's male working population above 10, Negro females in that division were 17.1 per cent of the total for their sex.

Negro women, he said, are largely employed in the domestic service fields, and again pointed to the census reports showing 1,152,560 Negro females above 10 in domestic and personal service. Since the act is confined chiefly to the broad fields of commerce and industry, it excludes, the observer said, hundreds of thousands of Negro casual workers.

Among those he listed 1,173,984 domestic and personal service workers who are not classified as hotel, restaurant, or boarding house employees, and not serving in commercial and industrial establishments. The bulk of these, he said, are in homes. The census bureau has reported 981,563

Negro females above 10 in this group. That number accounts for 49 per cent of the Negro females gainfully employed.

#### 1,988,221 on Farms.

Agriculture in 1930 employed 1,988,221 Negroes above the age of 10. That number is approximately the same today, it may be discounted also, the observer said.

After offering these figures, the observer submitted these deductions as approximation of the picture (excluding railroad and ship employees) as it affects Negroes:

*Public service.....	134,546
Homes, casuals.....	1,173,984
Agriculture .....	1,988,221
Total .....	3,296,751

Negroes employed.....5,503,535  
Not entitled to SS. ....3,296,751

Total entitled to SS. ....2,206,784

\*Federal, state, county and state employees, including public school teachers.

The informant said that while available statistics show that not more than 2,206,751 Negroes are eligible for registration for the pension benefits (relief rolls will cut that figure greatly) only 26,000,000 workers of all races in America come under the provision also. In the total American population Negroes in 1930 numbered

EMPLOYEE'S SOCIAL SECURITY APPLICATION BLANK  
U. S. SOCIAL SECURITY ACT  
APPLICATION FOR ACCOUNT NUMBER

1. FIRST NAME  
2. LAST NAME  
3. STREET AND NUMBER  
4. CITY  
5. STATE  
6. AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY  
7. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)  
8. SEX: MALE FEMALE  
9. COLOR: WHITE NEGRO OTHER  
10. IF REGISTERED WITH THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, GIVE NUMBER OF REGISTRATION  
11. IF YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY FILLED OUT A CARD LIKE THIS, STATE (DATE) (PLACE) (NOTE)  
12. DETACH ALONG THIS LINE

Completed forms must be returned to local postmaster not later than December 5, 1936.

### Large Numbers, Both Black and White, Are Left Out

Payments are based on actual wages for work done in the United States, and will go to persons who have earned total wages of \$2,000 or more, and have worked for pay at least one day in each of five calendar years. No benefits will begin until January 1, 1942.

If you have not earned the minimum of \$2,000 on your sixty-fifth birthday, you will get a lump sum.

If you die before that time, your estate will receive the payments.

The insurance is granted as a right, and need and other sources of income do not form the basis for exceptions. Wherever a worker does not wish the benefits, he is not compelled to contribute and may not participate.

The regional offices of the board are located in New York at 45 Broadway.

The fact that the federal security act does not apply to millions of Negroes and whites does not mean that the government extends them no aid in old age. Federal security legislation also provides for matching state grants for the aged without means of support.

All races share alike under the law, but the Negro's ratio is higher in those occupations which the workers' pension provision exclude.

#### Blanks Going Out.

In New York this week Postmaster Albert Goldman began distribution of application blanks for the pension fund. He planned to hire 1,000 extra workers to insure completion of the job of distribution of blanks and issuance of registration cards by January 1, when the payroll tax begins to feed the fund.

The plan provided for a tax (or deduction) of 1 per cent on payrolls, beginning January 3, with an increase to 1½ per cent in 1940, and to 2 per cent in 1943, and finally, 3 per cent in 1949. Employers will be taxed similar amounts, and the funds will earn interest to provide the old age insurance for workers who wish to retire at 65. Income above \$3,000 a year is not taxed, and the maximum monthly benefit is \$85.

# Social Conditions, Improvement of -1936

South Carolina

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
NEWS

JUN 16 1936

IT SOUNDS, INDEED,  
LIKE A VERY FINE  
UNDERTAKING.

Dear Sir:

Charlotte long has been in need of an organized community center program for its Negro citizens. The Negro Pioneer Association is attempting to meet this need by providing facilities for vocational training, adult education and recreation under one roof. The promotion of the Boy Scout movement among Negro boys is also a feature of the organization program. Two Scout troops have already been organized under sponsorship of the organization.

The Works Progress Administration is cooperating with the Pioneers in the vocational training department of the center. This department includes classes in weaving, sewing, cooking and other domestic arts. The regional supervisors of the Works Progress Administration have inspected the set-up and are well pleased with the facilities provided. The adult education department is also included in this division. In the recreation department, handcraft classes are conducted for boys and girls, community singing, games, and classes in good citizenship.

This organization is making a wonderful attempt to provide a practical program for community betterment among the Negroes of Charlotte.

This center is located at 416 East Second street and formally opened its doors to the public Monday, June 15th.

Z. ALEXANDER, JR., President  
Negro Pioneer Association.  
Charlotte.

# Social Conditions, Improvement of-1936

South Carolina

Lexington, S. C. Dispatch-News  
May 7, 1936

## NO COLOR LINE IN PENSIONS

In the South, in South Carolina many families pension old negroes. This they have been doing always—when the negroes were slaves and since they have been free. We have personal knowledge of scores of instances of white people helping old negroes.

When we shall have an old age pension system this burden will be lifted from white people. Old negroes and old whites will draw the pensions. Everybody, white and black, will be taxed to raise the money, and the old people, black and white, will share alike. The Roosevelt-for-election clubs are for old age pensions if they are for Roosevelt's re-election.

In South Carolina the negroes are to the whites as 45 to 55.

If the whites produce more than the negroes they will pay more taxes than the negroes will, but the pensions will be shared alike.—News and Courier.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Irish  
May 30, 1936

## SURVEY OF WPA WORK IN COUNTY HEARD AT MEET

Rural Electrification Projects  
Also Talked.—NEC Group  
Visits Clemson College, En-  
joys Fish Fry at Toney  
Tucker Place.

With the heads of federal agencies in this state attending, the monthly meeting of the National Emergency Council of South Carolina was held here yesterday in the ballroom of the Calhoun Hotel. Lawrence M. Pinckney, state WPA director, presided.

The meeting was the first the NEC has held outside of Charleston or Columbia, their gathering here being at the invitation of the City of Anderson and the Chamber of Commerce.

A business session at which

monthly reports of all agency heads were heard was held at 2 o'clock. It was followed by a bus trip to Toney Tucker hatchery, which is a WPA project.

The NEC was welcomed to the city by Mayor G. T. McGregor and Wilton E. Hall, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Both speakers expressed appreciation for the co-operation shown by South Carolina agencies in the securing of various projects in this section.

Mr. Hall, referring to the vast amounts of money that have been handled by various agencies since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration, expressed admiration for the honesty and integrity that has marked the administration of funds in South Carolina. He said that throughout the whole program no intimation or charge of graft has been made against any high federal official in the state, and that this record spoke well for the personnel in charge of New Deal policies in South Carolina.

He also told the group that they should feel at home in Anderson, one county in which the New Deal has received whole-hearted support and admiration. He referred to the Democratic county convention's unanimous endorsement of the Roosevelt administration and of its action in endorsing the re-election of Senator James F. Byrnes. For the co-operation shown by federal agencies in Anderson's applications for several federal projects, both in the city and county, Mr. Hall expressed appreciation on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of the county.

An interesting survey of the work of the WPA in Anderson county was read by Mrs. Margaret Davies, an official of that division, in which she took Anderson county as a typical example as to what the Works Progress Administration is achieving over the United States. Dan Duncan of the rural electrification administration told concisely of the farm power projects contemplated for Anderson county and told of many more projected lines that have been applied for and surveyed.

The total number of lines to be completed immediately is 77.30 miles to serve a total number of 332 customers. The cost of constructing the lines will be \$86,843.08. Mr. Duncan reported.

Contemplated lines include: Anderson to Liberty on Highway 78;

Dobbins Bridge road community; Portman Shoals to Townville on Highway 18; Rufus Bolt's to Paul Earle's on Route 17 south of Green Pond section; Belton to Wares via Shady Grove church; Route 8 west of Toney Tucker Store, to Rogers' Store; Honea Path to Neal's Creek church via Craytonville; Starr to Harristown; Williamston to three miles south on Route 20; Roger's Store to Trotter's Gin; Three extensions of project "C" in the vicinity of Saylor's Cross Roads; Belton toward Anderson on Route 178; Piedmont to Saluda River on Route 29; Honea Path to Williams on Route 248; Dunham's bridge to Anderson on Route 29; Anderson to Williamston on Highway 29; Project "G" extension, W. W. Clink scales, Southwest; Taps Project "L" to Shirley's Store; and South of Sandy Springs to Welcome church in Denver.

In her report, Mrs. Davies gave a comprehensive resume of the work WPA has done in Anderson county, together with a summary of the activities of the agency in those projects now in operation. Her report follows:

"South Carolina continues to find that the WPA program has proven to be an open gateway through which the unemployed march steadily and happily toward a social, economic and spiritual security.

The very greatest achievement of the New Deal in this state lies in the intangible and incalculable effect on individual lives and characters. People who were all but desperate are finding new courage, a new dignity and new field of endeavor, eventually a new independence. The entire setup of our beneficent organization is a joint refuge, work shop and training school.

"I believe it is well that we take Anderson county as a typical example as to what the Works Progress Administration is achieving. Here are tangible results that you have observed and I am sure you feel we are adding materially to the wealth and comfort of the county citizens by the construction of useful projects.

"We had the assurance from the first that they were desirable because all were sponsored by some political subdivision of your county but more than anything else your good faith is evidenced by your willingness to contribute materially toward their operation.

"There is an evidence here that we are doing much good, but

so many of our activities are not visible that I think it well to make a resume of the WPA work in order to show the benefits that are being derived from it. I have figures to make comparison of WPA to any preceding relief agency, but I have always been told "that by their works ye shall know them."

"Projects in your City, of which the construction division is justly proud of:

"Completed Fish Hatchery, the need and usefulness of which all of you are agreed upon.

"Construction of Athletic Field for new Junior High School. Subject of much comment, but will show its worth in time to come.

"Sewer Extension at Honea Path. Nothing visible but it answered a crying need.

"Extending water mains into the mill sections of Belton. Doesn't show to the public but is furnishing pure water to hundreds of residents.

"Construction of Modern Air Port, City of Anderson.

"Construction of Armory in City of Anderson. A unit of which any City might be proud.

"Construction of 4 room school at Honea Path.

"Construction of negro school, Rock Mills Township.

"Construction of negro school, school district No. 2.

"Construction of auditorium and gymnasium, Townville.

"General school repairs, County-wide.

"Construction of athletic field, Piedmont.

"Drainage throughout the county for health.

"Sponsored by the County the top soiling of two hundred miles of farm to market roads. It will probably be the foundation for an all-weather surface if you keep progressing as heretofore.

"Now follows the service program as carried on under the direction of the Division of Women's and Professional Projects. In the division at the present time we are working 10,654 women, 886 men.

"In Anderson county we have sewing rooms in which we have made and given to the DPW 10560 garments. On this project we are giving training each day. We are taking the subjects which will help the worker in the management of their homes or in the better performance of their work on the project.

"The school lunch program is endorsed by every one. We have fed 4,648 under nourished children.

"The public health project has been filling a need that has been of great public benefit. During one month this nurse made 90 home visits.

"The library projects, both the mending and extension service has opened up vistas that have stirred this country to wish for finer things.

"The Recreation Project might be called our young hopeful. We are having a group of instructors at our County Recreation supervisors training conference next week that will give opportunities to the workers on that project that they would never have been able to pay for themselves. In this machine age we have been obliged to consider people's increasing leisure time. A very interesting fact was brought to my attention the other day. It was that during the entire service of the present warden at Sing Sing there has never been a trained athlete admitted to the penal institution. This opens up food for thought.

"The nursery school project in this county spoke for itself during the recent disaster.

"The last project opened by this division in Anderson has been the Servants Training school. The servants are taken from the negro relief families, given a thorough examination for all communicable diseases, and if found healthy they are given extensive training for 8 weeks, after which we are in hopes of placing them in private employment. All our training schools have placed every servant as soon as they have completed this course. This is really taking them from relief, fitting them for a job and finding employment for them.

"Our projects are justly named Service Projects"

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times  
February 12, 1936

# Disease, Squalor, Hunger, Cold Found Preying on Needy Negroes

Relief Workers Find Pitiable Victims of Neglect  
—Many Huddle About Scanty Fires—Sum  
of \$825 and Supplies Contributed.

BY SIDNEY M. SHALETT.

Disease-weakened Negroes living in a hovel filthy as any pigsty, little colored children left alone in a big barn of a house all day without food, and an almost blind, feeble-minded Negro living alone in a bare, smelly room were among cases discovered yesterday by A. M. Pennybacker, secretary of the colored emergency relief fund.

A field trip with Doris Stinson, colored relief worker, to investigate relief cases, was an eye-opener even for Mr. Pennybacker, who, as secretary of the Chattanooga inter-racial committee, which is sponsoring the relief fund, had some previous knowledge of the unfortunate conditions existing among the poverty-stricken class of Negroes.

On a back-alley street in Churchville there is a house so dilapidated that it is fit for nothing but firewood. It serves as a home for a Negro couple. The man is 54 and the woman is 48; both are ill.

The roof of the porch is no trouble to keep repaired—it is gone. One step remains—it sags crazily when you tread on it—and a few weather-beaten planks stretch across the rotting frame on the porch.

The walls of the one room where the Negro couple live are so rotten that the inmates do not even bother to keep their door closed. Inside an almost unbelievable picture of filth and confusion greets the eye. The room is about eight by ten feet. A crazily sagging bed, heaped high with dirty, greasy rags that serve as bedclothes, takes up most of the room. A few battered chairs, a small table or two and a trunk are crowded into the rest of the space. One table is the "kitchen"; to hold a few rusty utensils, but no food. There is no water, no light, no sanitary facilities in the house.

Before the small grate fire sat the colored woman, nursing her tale of woe. Strangely enough, they have nearly half a ton of coal in the house—piled right in a corner of the sagging floor.

She told how her husband, back when he earned \$12 a week working on a street-repair crew, refused to move from this 50-cent-a-week hovel

because "he liked the woman next door." Now he's sick, too, and out of work, and they can't get enough to eat, much less move.

The colored social worker, who is giving her time free to the colored emergency relief committee, on Mr. Pennybacker's instructions, gave the woman a \$1.50 grocery order, with instructions for her to get her groceries before her husband came home, so he wouldn't give the order to the woman next door, as he is believed to have done in the past.

On South Market street is another house, more substantial in appearance, but inside were two colored children, all alone. The girl said she was 6 years old and that the boy was 4. If they actually were so old, they were undernourished far below the normal size.

This was a rather large four-room house, but only one room was heated—that by a grate fire. It served as living room and bedroom. It was furnished with two beds, also heaped with filthy rags, a dresser and a trunk.

On the walls were tacked two illustrations which, under the circumstances, were rather ironic. One was a picture of a luscious ham, entitled "Meal of the Month," and the other showed a pan full of tempting rolls.

But in the bare, back-room kitchen, there was no food—and you can't eat pictures on the wall.

The children couldn't tell just where their mother was. It had been reported to the relief committee that they were left alone day after day. While Mr. Pennybacker and the case worker were questioning the children, the little boy found a crumb of something to eat in his pocket and popped it into his mouth.

A few blocks away on Long street, in the chilly, smelly upstairs room of a crumbling, rickety fire-trap, sat "Josh," an almost blind, feeble-minded, 60-year-old Negro. He stared vacantly into the grate, automatically "warming" his hands over the ashy embers of a fire that gave out no heat.

Josh's sister, who lives with her strong, able-bodied husband in a three-room house next door, was called over by the relief workers. She had a sob story of how her nerves were so bad that she couldn't take care of Josh in her own home, so she kept him in this 50-cent a week room. It ended up with some forced

tears by the sister when she came to the part about selling her shoes to buy Josh something to eat.

"Have you any coal?" Mr. Pennybacker asked her.

The husband shook his head, and she answered: "No, sir."

This dilapidated house, by the way, is owned by a well-known Chattanooga, and its rooms rent for 50 cents a week. The walls and ceiling are full of gaping holes. The last cold spell froze up the water and sanitary facilities.

With the sister unwilling to aid her helpless brother, Mr. Pennybacker decided to send him coal, clothing and food and make an effort to have him sent to some relatives in Alabama or, failing that, to have him committed to an institution.

"He can't live like this," Mr. Pennybacker commented.

Not all the relief cases are as bad as these examples, however. On Eleventh street a colored family was found living in comparative comfort, except for the fact that it was out of coal and the husband was unable to buy any. On West Twelfth street, a 68-year-old colored man was living alone in a room which also rented for 50 cents a week. Prevented by age and rheumatism from working, he needed coal and groceries—and he got them from the relief fund.

Nineteen cases in all were investigated yesterday morning by Doris Stinson and the Rev. J. B. Barber, colored minister, who is chairman of the colored division of the inter-racial committee.

Since T. C. Thompson, Sr., inter-racial chairman, appealed for help less than ten days ago, the colored emergency relief committee has collected \$825 cash, a truckload of clothing, several baskets of food and ten tons of coal. Mr. Pennybacker estimated that the committee will be able to help about 200 families for several weeks. The committee, however, plans to continue its drive to support the poverty-stricken Negroes.

Mr. Pennybacker reported yesterday that the Tennessee Electric Power company has offered to give the committee about forty truckloads of wood, which is piled near Valdeau station. If the committee can get some truck owners to haul the wood to the colored Y. M. C. A. on East Ninth street, it will establish a woodlot and distribute the fuel to needy cases, he said.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Herald  
February 14, 1936

## IS THERE BOARD CONDEMNATION

Living Conditions in Poor  
Sections Are Indeed  
Deplorable

Local conditions, with particular reference to living conditions among the negro population of Chattanooga, has been discussed at great length throughout the city, especially since the government eliminated its direct relief program. It has been discussed, but as usual nothing seems to have been done about it. The work of the Inter-racial committee is, of course, to be commended, but that work is only of a temporary but at the same time of a very necessary nature. Such conditions as are al-

lowed to prevail are, of course deplorable. It cannot be said that these conditions extend only to the indigent negro population, because it extends further. Many white sections in the industrial sections of the city need attention—the same sort of attention that is being given to the sections populated chiefly by the negroes. These people must be fed and they must be kept warm, if such a thing is possible, but as we said in the beginning there is no sort of permanency to relief of such a character.

We were particularly interested in the report of A. M. Pennybaker of the Y. M. C. A., who has just completed a survey of these sections. He found human beings attempting to drag out a miserable existence, almost within a stone's throw of the main residential and business sections of the city. It's not so much the actual food that these people need now that they may be able to keep body and soul together, but it's the conditions under which they are forced to exist. Living in these hovels, these old tum-

bled down shacks, breathing the foul air of the back alleys, the wonder is that they can live at all.

The Inter-racial committee, headed up by our good friend T. C. Thompson, is doing and has done a fine work but the problems that confront the city should not be limited to the workings of a single group. To our mind this is the most important matter that is now being discussed in the daily papers. For the present at least, the committee must be content with its activity, if it is able to provide food and fuel to these destitute people, but after the spring weather comes, even though these people can secure jobs, these jobs will not alleviate the conditions under which they live.

Of course we do not favor a wholesale demolition of these shacks and hovels. Living conditions in them are even worse during the hot summer months than during the cold of the winter season. Some time back we had what was known as a "Condemnation Board," a board fully clothed with authority to order old buildings and old shacks and hovels torn down. In fact, such a board functioned several years ago, maybe as a fire hazard or as a health measure, it doesn't make any difference which one. Has this board passed out of existence? We're asking for information, because we do not know. Mr. Pennybaker no doubt found facts existing that he did not know himself. To the ordinary citizen, who at various times goes into these sections or simply drives through them—such a citizen knows very little as to actual conditions.

We do not think that these conditions are any worse here than they are in other cities, but they are conditions that should be viewed in their local aspect. At one time the government authorities were in here on the subject of a slum clearance project. That's a very important and a very necessary undertaking, but lately, like a great many other such projects, it has not materialized.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

**TIMES**

FEB 6 1936

Starving

**H**AVE we become dulled in conscience and indifferent to our duty towards the poor? Conditions are so bad among poor Negroes and among destitute white persons that many are said actually to be starving in Chattanooga.

"The Community Chest," says Dr. James L. Fowle, "failed to subscribe its budget last Fall by \$50,000. Each year the chest keeps slipping, and yet no one seems to care. As a result, the agencies do not have enough money to provide proper care for the poor."

Mr. T. C. Thompson, that valiant worker for the poor and down-trodden, says "the situation is terrible and I think public steps should be taken to justify it."

There is not a reader of this newspaper in moderate circumstances who does not hear daily the tales of distress from the poor, begging food and clothing.

We are now experiencing the bitter fruits of abandonment of Federal Relief and the dependence upon local relief.

The situation is not peculiar to Chattanooga. Local relief has broken down all over the country.

Before the Winter snows have vanished, the country will realize that the President's direct relief program was not a reckless gesture of radicalism but was the act of a Good Samaritan.

One of Mr. Roosevelt's associates expressed what the President and, we hope Chattanooga, thinks when he said:

"I think I can be as lusty in my praise of America and the American form of government as any professional patriot who ever waved a flag or damned a Communist, but I cannot blind myself to the abuses which have arisen about us. I cannot condone the inequalities, the injustices or the mass social crimes which have been perpetrated under the guise of American freedom and liberty. I get small consolation in counting

the digits of our national wealth or hearing described our celestial standards of living when I know that these blessings have clogged up so that a fifth of our people are outcasts or untouchables."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times

February 18, 1936

## NEGRO WELFARE HOUSE NEEDS MORE WORKERS

Mrs. Jo Anderson told of the work at Bethlehem house and made an appeal for volunteer workers at the meeting of the Women's Missionary society of Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, south, yesterday at the church.

Mrs. J. S. Gamble is in charge of the Mothers' club at Bethlehem house. There are fourteen Negro women in this club, which meets every Tuesday. Mrs. Gamble said that she needs help with her sewing class for these women.

Mrs. Gamble sang, accompanied by Mrs. Prentys Word. Mrs. Paul Jones, mission study leader, talked on "Elect- ed Courses on the Bible."

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean

May 1, 1936

**WILSON NEGROES ORGANIZE**  
LEBANON, Tenn., April 30—(Spl.)—Negro citizens of Lebanon have formed the negro civic league, to foster negro betterment from an educational, moral and spiritual point of view, and to bring about better understanding and cooperation among the citizens of Wilson county. John B. Scruggs was named president; Bernice Harvey, vice-president; James Crutchfield, secretary, and Will DeBow, treasurer. One of the first acts of the league was to go on record as favoring a county high school building to be erected in Lebanon.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner  
February 17, 1936

## Work Orders on White Housing Project Given

Work orders on foundations for the Nashville white low cost housing project were received today at local housing offices, construction to begin tomorrow by V. L. Nicholson Company, to which the contract was awarded several months ago.

Maj. V. E. Stack, in charge of local offices, announced that Hubbard S. Sumner, Nashville contractor, will be in general supervision of the work in his capacity as project manager.

Engineer inspection service will be in charge of William A. Martion of the inspection division of the Public Works Administration, Major Stack announced.

This will be the first actual construction work on the \$3,200,000 slum clearance program approved for Nashville more than two years ago.

It will be in the first area approved for the white project at a cost of \$900,000. Major Stack said demolition, foundations, and actual construction will be awarded at one time for the additional area of the white project. Total cost of the white project is \$1,700,000.

Demolition in the Negro area, the total project in which will cost \$1,500,000, is practically completed. T. N. King, project manager for the Negro area is in Washington now on matters pertaining to foundation bids for this project.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
February 21, 1936

## They Need Succor

THE NEWS recently has published several articles revealing that hunger, in cases bordering on actual starvation, and suffering from lack of fuel and clothing are widespread in Chattanooga. Especially is the condition reported to be bad in Negro sections.

Mr. T. C. Thompson, whose heart always beats with sympathy for the unfortunate, has tried to organize some relief movement for the Negroes. The rector of St. Paul's, Dr. Charles W. Sheerin, had a conference this week to discuss means of relief. The NEWS raised a few paltry dollars for a

special fuel fund.

The problem of feeding the hungry, bringing medical care to the sick and housing and clothing people in need, is too great for a few sympathetic individuals to have to shoulder alone. Relief of distress is a public problem and ought to be handled by all the people. Money for relief should come from taxes, and not from the pockets of the generous ones of the community, while persons equally able to contribute escape all responsibility.

The Federal Government has stopped direct relief and is concentrating on work relief, on the theory that public works will provide for all employables. The unemployed, the aged, the crippled and the widows and orphans were handed back to local agencies. The NEWS was sorry to see the Federal direct relief program ended. But we realize this action probably had to be taken in response to the great demands by critics of the Roosevelt Administration that too much money was being spent and that relief was a local problem.

Well, the problem is in our lap. Hungry men and women stalk our streets begging for food. They ask a few rags to clothe their shivering bodies. Children come to school with bare feet peeping through wornout shoes, and with no coat or other wrap. Many children come to school without breakfast and have nothing for lunch except the bowl of soup given them free by the Parent-Teacher Association. People lie sick all over Chattanooga, mothers bearing babies, people ill from pneumonia, influenza, tuberculosis and other diseases without medicine or doctor's care. Many homes have been without any fuel for days at a time.

Clearly, the City of Chattanooga and the County of Hamilton have an obligation to perform. We warned the officials last Summer and Fall that direct relief was to be thrown back on the local communities and asked the city to

do something about it. We ask our officials again to give heed to the crying need for relief which has been so acute during this cold weather.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
February 23, 1936

## An Army With Banners

TWENTY-FIVE cents a week is the amount of relief now being given hundreds of Chattanoogaans. When the Rotary Club appropriated \$150 from its charity fund Thursday to help feed the starving, Dr. Tom McCallie mentioned the twenty-five cent relief per person.

There are 11,000,000 unemployed in this country. Prosperity is coming back all right, but there are still that many in the submerged, the forgotten, the forsaken class. And there will be millions there four years hence, or eight, unless we face the fact that the unemployment problem is a permanent one. In some Southern communities the untouchables are being better provided for. It is known that some Southern cities can appropriate as much as \$10,000 a month for their social service bureaus.

Chattanooga's appropriation is less per year than most cities give per month.

If, sometimes, we become unpatriotic to the city and wonder where the revenue goes, we hope that we shall be forgiven. The thought of one-fifth of our population begging for crusts is something which makes us a trifle bitter, and makes us wonder what the city revenue really has accomplished in the past two or three years except to provide jobs for the faithful.

Twenty-five cents a week. How can the family go about budgeting that amount? If there are three in the family, that makes 75 cents per week. With this, we might buy five loaves and five fishes and wait for the miracle. But there is no one now to multiply the loaves and fishes.

In spending the 75-cent-family budget, it were best to buy five

loaves, and not squander anything on the fishes. There is always bologna and hamburger to be bought fairly cheap. Even the 75-cent family might have a 15-cent pound of hamburger once a week. But a family living on that amount of money is slowly starving.

Of course it cannot buy fuel of any sort.

One family we heard of has had two half-tons of coal during this entire bitter Winter, and that was the brand of coal which the average reader of this newspaper would not have in his bin. One family to which a charitable worker went yesterday did not have a stitch of bedding or a mattress in the house. They had sold the last bit of available rags in order to feed their starving bodies.

Seventy-five cents for a family to live on a week—cigarette money—not quite cosmetics money for a fashionable miss. Seventy-five cents standing between three people and starvation—and not standing very strongly at that.

What price American standard of living! Twenty-five cents a week—two bits—per person.

Thirteen dollars a year—a coolie's standard of living.

The time has come for this country to think of a permanent dole or permanent relief of some sort.

The Machine has displaced millions of our people, and they have been disinherited by society. Four years ago, there were about 14,000,000 on relief. Now there are about 11,000,000. If we depend on rugged individualism or even on the more generous New Deal, we shall still have, on relief, four years from now, millions of American citizens.

Like an army terrible with banners, these hungry souls are a reproach to America, a blot upon our honor.

We thought that we were on the verge of a new day when the words "nobody should go hungry" would motivate our national life.

But in Chattanooga, hundreds are suffering greatly.

Negroes, it seems, will not seek

food as eagerly as white people and the plight of our destitute Negro population is beyond description.

Dr. Charles W. Sheerin's committee is attacking the problem in Chattanooga. Other civic clubs should follow Rotary's lead in assisting.

"We can do without butter, but not without guns" was the statement of Dr. Goebbels to epitomize Germany's new position. That seems to be the trend all over the world.

But there is a larger army than the armies which march with muskets, and it is an army which cries for bread, for warmth, for human sympathy. It is an army terrible with banners, reproaching a so-called civilization which permits a fifth of the population to be condemned to destitution in a world which could feed every hungry mouth.

An army terrible with banners—and their wages, in the hardest job any American could ever undertake, the job of being unemployed—are twenty-five cents a week.

Pulaski, Tenn. Record  
May 13, 1936

## NEGRO COUNCIL OF GILES COUNTY ORGANIZED

The Negro Council of Giles County was organized recently, seeing the need for combined effort in raising the status of the people in civic, economic and social affairs, succeeded in getting together a reputable number of men and women, consequently, a permanent organization resulted. The organization will investigate the problems that confront the negro and attempt to formulate solutions to alleviate them.

The organization is to be non-political, non-sectarian, non-profiteering.

Officers: Abe McKissack, President; D. D. Love, Vice President; John Bridgeforth, Secretary; Claude Woodson,

Asst. Secretary; Rev. David Howard Treasurer.

The organization meets the first Wednesday after each first Monday at 8 o'clock p. m. in K. of P. Hall. Everybody welcome.

## Work To Begin on Negro Housing Job

Work will begin tomorrow on foundation construction for the \$1,500,000 low-cost housing project for Negro families in North Nashville, it was announced today from local housing offices of the Public Works Administration.

Bush Building Company of Nashville has been awarded the contract, which is for \$103,263. The job is scheduled to last 120 days and give employment to 150 workers.

Foundation work at the \$1,700,000 project for white families has been in progress for several weeks. Contract for the superstructure on this project will be let in Washington next Tuesday.

Bids for superstructure in the Negro area have not yet been opened.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal

## DIXIE SPECIFICATIONS FILL LARGE VOLUME

### Housing Project Contractors Must Study 368 Pages

Estimating the cost of the superstructure on the \$3,200,000 Dixie Homes negro low cost housing project is proving to be a reading job for Memphis contractors.

Specifications for the superstructure cover 368 pages. This must be studied before the contractors begin taking the quantities of material off the blue prints, which are several inches thick.

The specifications set out that the work must be completed in 300 days after the contract has been awarded. They instruct the contractor to include in his bid several alternates.

Specifications point out that \$132,000 must be added for landscape, \$86,800 for installation and purchase of gas refrigerators and gas ranges. Shades, with brackets for draperies will cost \$7,000. If the landscaping, kitchen equipment and shades do not cost as much as estimated, the remainder of the money set aside for their installation must be returned to the government.

Installation of clothes lines is included in the plans and specifications. Bids will be opened in Washington on June 2.

Contractors bidding on the project are D. M. W. Construction Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fleisher Engineer-

ing Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Johnson, Drake & Piper, Minneapolis, Minn.; Henry Ericson, Chicago; Algernon Blair, Montgomery Ala.; S & W Construction Co., Memphis; L. T. James & Co., Ruston, La.; Coath & Goss, and A. B. Larson, Chicago; National Concrete Construction Co., Louisville; Joseph A. Bass Company, Minneapolis, and Consolidate Contractors, Memphis.

Pulaski, Tenn. Record

June 3, 1936

## BETTER HOMES WEEK ACHIEVEMENTS 1936

Widespread interest in the improvement of homes in Giles County during the National campaign which ended with Better Homes Week, April 26-May 2nd, was revealed in the final report of the county wide activiais from 2450 rural homes

These results were compiled by Mrs. Taylor Birdsong, Assistant County Chairman; Miss Jessie Carr Bourne, Home Demonstration Agent, and Anna Belle King, Assistant Negro Home Demonstration Agent.

The following report will be of interest to all who are concerned with the rural electrification problems of Giles County; 550 of these homes are now receiving electric power—made as a result of the county wide campaign, 2248 front yards were thoroughly clean-bought recently 247 radios, 679 improving them 209 electric irons, 34 electric pumps, 23 washing machines, 2377 back yards 175 electric refrigerators, 4 cleaned out, rubbish straight-ironers, 59 ranges, 28 water ened up and woodpiles moved, heaters, 27 vacuum cleaners also clothes lines, wash tubs and 219 pieces of smaller and other "eyesores" from equipment.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal  
June 2, 1936

## MOVE DIXIE HOMES OFFICE

Activities of Housing Officials Transferred To Project Today  
Administrative activities of Dixie Homes, \$3,200,000 negro low cost housing project, will be transferred from the Porter Building to the project today, Joe A. Fowler, PWA district manager, said yesterday.

Offices will be on the north side of Poplar between Ayres and Decatur. M. H. Furbringer, Anker F. Hanson, the engineering staff headed by Karl V. Graf and the clerical staff compose the personnel of the office.

New offices for the Lauderdale Courts project will be ready tomorrow for E. L. Harrison, project supervisor and his staff. Mr. Fowler will not move his offices for several weeks, he said.

A friendly spirit of pride in community appearances was

manifested in a number of community projects carried out. 34 school grounds, 31 church yards, 23 cemeteries and 7 play grounds were improved with 1349 women taking an active part.

Improvements made on interiors of farm homes were listed as follows: homes with repaired screen, 955; with new screens, 517; houses thoroughly cleaned and freshened for spring, 1948; homes with new rugs, 998; homes with new curtains, 1398; homes with refinished furniture, 607; 415 chairs re-seated; 192 clothes closets built; 724 improved bed rooms; 598 improved dining rooms; 329 improved halls; 860 improved kitchens; 130 had in-stalled running water in the kitchen, and 60 installed bath

rooms. The following report will be of interest to all who are concerned with the rural electrification problems of Giles County; 550 of these homes are now receiving electric power—made as a result of the county wide campaign, 2248 front yards were thoroughly clean-bought recently 247 radios, 679 improving them 209 electric irons, 34 electric pumps, 23 washing machines, 2377 back yards 175 electric refrigerators, 4 cleaned out, rubbish straight-ironers, 59 ranges, 28 water ened up and woodpiles moved, heaters, 27 vacuum cleaners also clothes lines, wash tubs and 219 pieces of smaller and other "eyesores" from equipment.

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Nashville, Tenn. Banner  
May 13, 1935

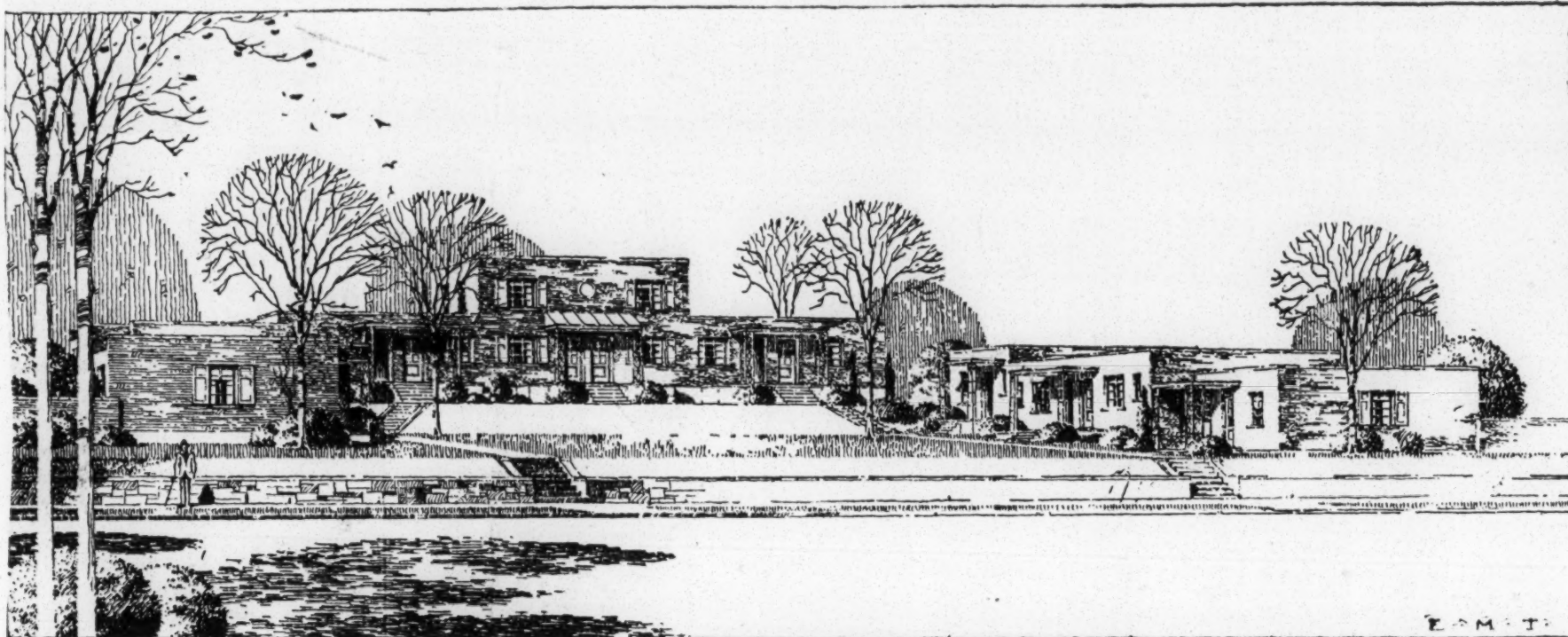
## Negroes Form Council

Pulaski, Tenn., May 18—(Special)—The Negro Council of Giles County has been organized here on a nonpolitical basis for the betterment of the race. Abe McKissack is president; D. D. Love, vice-president; John W. Bridgeforth, secretary; Claud Woodson, assistant secretary, and David Howard, treasurer. Monthly meetings will be held.

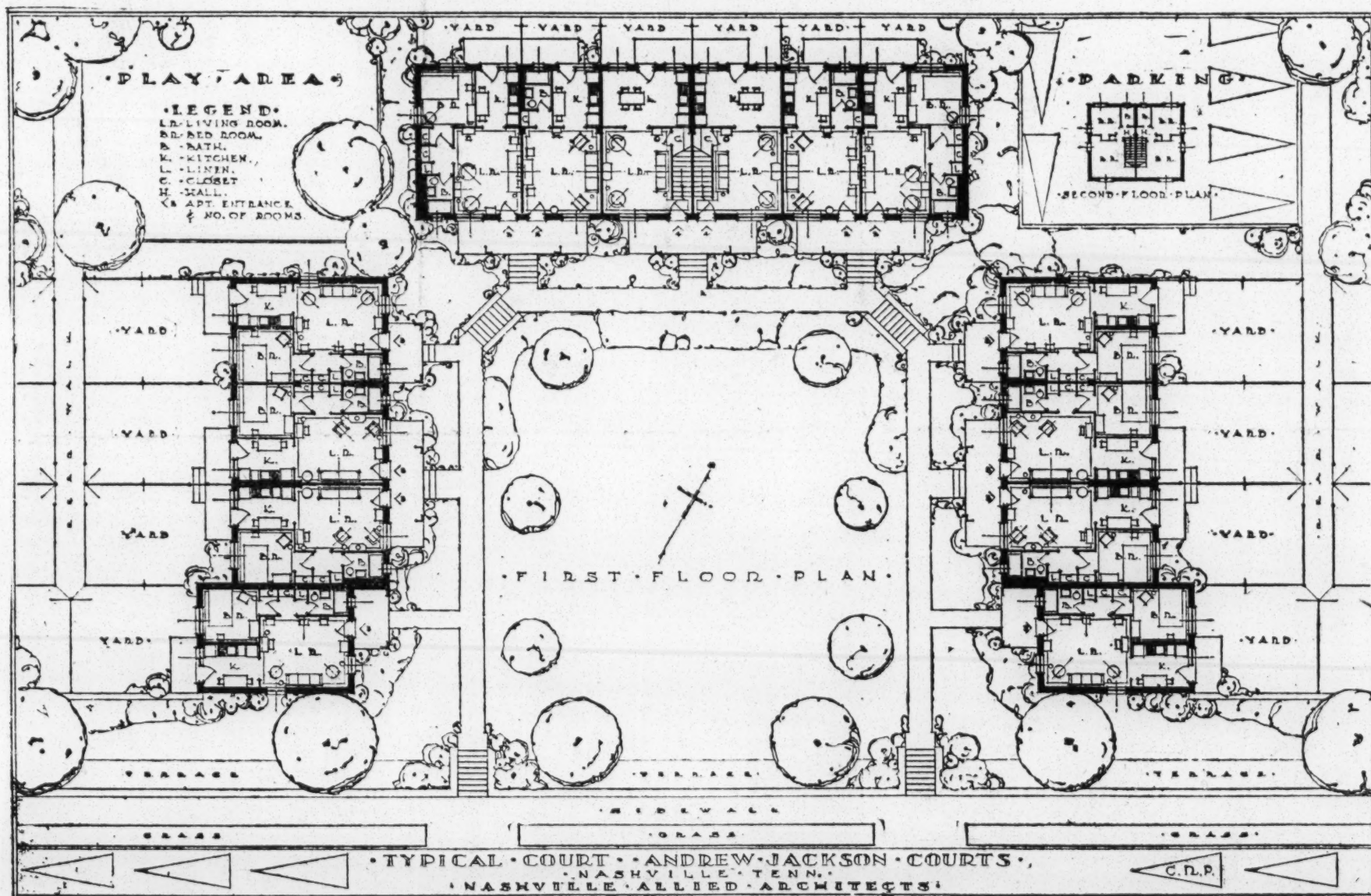
# Negro Housing Project Features Simplified Design

Nashville, Tenn. Banner  
May 31, 1936

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1936



ANDREW JACKSON COURTS  
NASHVILLE, TENN.  
NASHVILLE ALLIED ARCHITECTS



Views of Nashville's \$1,500,000 low-cost housing project for Negro families, as it is and as it will be, are given above. In the top picture is a perspective of one of the court units, showing ten one-story family units and two two-story family units presenting the simplified type of architecture that will be used throughout. Next is seen a typical court, giving arrangement of houses, showing first floor plans, and illustrating the manner in which the project has been designed to give each family a private entrance and a front and a rear yard.

Tennessee



In the picture above is seen a section of the area as it is today, looking from Fourteenth Avenue, North, toward Fisk University.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner  
May 31, 1936

## Construction Of Foundations Is Under Way

**\$1,500,000 Venture To  
Embrace Vast Area;  
Low Rent Provided**

Final plans and specifications for the superstructure in Nashville's \$1,500,000 low-cost housing project for Negro families have been approved in Washington and were announced here Saturday by Gerald Gimre, secretary of the local advisory committee.

Foundation construction in the area, which extends south from Jackson Street to the Tennessee Central Railroad and easterly from Seventeenth Avenue, North, to slightly beyond Fourteenth Avenue, North, has begun—with Bush Building Company of Nashville in charge.

The project has been named "Andrew Jackson Courts" and will provide living quarters for 387 families. Approximately twenty acres are included in the project area, which was acquired at a total of \$190,000.50.

Street and alley arrangement will be left largely as it existed prior to the acquisition of the area by the Federal Government, although the plans call for the improvement

of all streets and alleys within project boundaries.

The 387 houses in the area will contain a total of 1,166 rooms, making this project slightly larger than the white housing project, for which plans were released in February.

The houses will be arranged in groups and rows, each having its individual front and rear yards. Open areas will be landscaped in accordance with plans prepared by Charles F. Lester of Knoxville.

### Two Types of Houses

The groups of houses will contain both one and two-story buildings. There will be 91 two-room units, 212 three-room units, 71 four-room units, and 12 five-room units.

The two-room units will contain a combination kitchen and dining room and combination living and sleeping room, with bath.

The three-room units will contain a living-room, bed-room, bath and combination dining-room and kitchen.

The four and five-room units will add one and two bedrooms, respectively.

Each unit will have individual front and rear entrances with porches, and the four and five-room units will be in the two-story buildings, with individual stairways to the upper bedrooms.

In addition to the living units there will be a service building for maintaining the project and a heating plant which will be designed in accordance with the most modern engineering practices and will be equipped with stoker fired boilers. Steam for heating purposes will be furnished under pressure to each unit.

There will be no community center building in the Negro project, but it is proposed to use one three-room unit and one two-room unit for social center purposes.

All buildings will be of fire-proof construction with reinforced concrete floors covered with wood flooring. Exterior walls will be brick, and roofs will be insulated. Kitchens will be arranged to provide the greatest efficiency and comfort in working space and be equipped with the most modern electrical appliances.

Electric current will be furnished to each unit from a central distributing system, the current being purchased wholesale from the power company and sold to consumers at a minimum cost.

Cost of heating and of furnishing electric current will be figured into rent to be charged.

"It is not possible at the present time to determine exactly the rental costs, and they will not be determined until final construction costs are definitely known," Mr. Gimre said.

Plans for the project were prepared by five Nashville architects, who formed the Nashville Allied Architects for the purpose. They are: Richard R. Clark, Francis B. Warfield, E. M. Tisdale, Henry Hibbs, and Emmons H. Woolwine, with Mr. Clark as coordinator.

Electrical engineering was by L. L. Bush of Atlanta. M. R. Reese of Nashville is heating engineer, and Alvin L. Lindstrom of Atlanta is plumbing engineer.

Supervision of construction for the Housing Division of PWA will be under direction of T. N. King, who is district manager for the division. H. G. Fleming is assistant project engineer and Maj. V. E. Stack is project superintendent.

In addition to Mr. Gimre, members of the Nashville Federal Housing Advisory Committee are: E. E. Murrey, chairman, A. J. Dyer, M. M. Wheeler, C. R. Clements, H. G. Hill, P. D. Houston, John W. Barton, Thomas Elsa Jones, and J. C. Napier.

Foundations are scheduled for completion by September 3. Bids for the superstructure have been advertised for July 3.

## Memphis Head Boosts Homes For Negroes

**1,520 Home Units In the  
\$3,400,000 Project On  
39-Acre Track**

MEMPHIS. (By Nat. D. Williams for ANP) — In response for an official word in regard to the Federal housing project for the colored people of Memphis, Mayor Watkins Overton, issued a prepared statement from his office which he set forth in detail his reasons for encouraging and sponsoring the project and his desire that colored people manifest an interest in it.

"To Mayor Watkins Overton, who directed the city government's successful fight to win this project for Memphis, ideals of better health and inspirations toward wholesome living are arising on the 39 acres north of Poplar as visibly as the foundation of the homes which will shelter the families.

### Mayor's Statement

A direct quotation from the mayor is included in the statement. "We cannot build a high type of citizenship in hovels where sunshine never penetrates, where fresh air is unknown, and where dirt stalks hand in hand with disease," Mayor Overton said. The statement follows:

"Dixie homes, the \$3,400,000 slum clearance and model housing project for Negro citizens of Memphis, represents more than attractive homes equipped with modern living facilities.

### Removed 563 Shacks

"This project has banished 563 dilapidated and unsanitary dwellings, where 530 families were living with an average of one bathtub to every 10 families and where 75 per cent of the toilets were located outside the houses. As a consequence of such conditions, typhoid fever flourished and infant mortality was high. Delinquency and crime were natural results, among people denied of the health and normal living to which housing so largely contributes.

The new model homes will be built of brick and concrete, fire-proof and durable. Every room will have good ventilation and sunshine. In winter, heat will be provided from a central hot water heating plant. Each family will enjoy the use of a gas stove, electric lights, gas refrigeration, hot and cold water and baths. Some of the buildings will have basements with community laundries which may be used by the tenants of the area."

### 1,500 Home Units

"There will be 36 one-story houses, 58 two-story, 210 units of two rooms each, 264 of three rooms each, 192 of four rooms each and 882 of five rooms. Drives, walks, and recreation spaces will occupy 80 per cent of the land.

An acre and a half has been set aside at Ayres and Peach for a public playground. Quimby and Sophis bayous, which formerly ran through this section, are being confined in culverts and covered.

"The city movement has cooperated with the federal authorities at every step to bring this blessing of better housing to full realization. We believe that this is the best way to exemplify the benefits of wholesome living conditions and that the example of Dixie Homes will encourage the Negro citizens of Memphis to seek such housing. Higher living standards among any groups of citizens are immediately reflected in the general welfare of the community.

"The city health department aided the former tenants of the Dixie Homes in finding and moving to new homes. Many of them are now working as employees of the Public Works Administration, in rebuilding the area, as the authorities have employed colored laborers for 80 per cent of their force.

"Thus, the project, even in these early stages, has already proved a great boon to Memphis and we anticipate that its value will grow indefinitely as the influence of its example spreads."

Danville, Va., Register  
January 19, 1936

# NEW COMMUNITY CENTERS TO OPEN

New Recreation Director  
Plans to Begin Program  
Here This Week

Charles M. Graves, newly appointed director of recreational activities here expects to open a white community center and also one for colored people during the coming week, he announced yesterday.

The center for white people will be located in North Danville. While no location has been decided upon, Mr. Graves and his assistants are considering the use of the social room of one of the churches, and also an empty building which could be converted into a recreation center.

One colored center already is operating in Almagro. The new one will be located somewhere in the vicinity of the colored Elks club, which organization has volunteered its sponsorship and support.

Decision to open the new colored center followed a visit to the city health offices by Dr. A. L. Winslow, and Dr. Clyde Luck, Negro physicians representing the Men's Progress club, a Negro organization. They appealed for a new center and asked that it be located near the Negro Elks club.

Several citizens of North Danville have voiced their desire for a recreation center in their community, Mr. Graves said. He indicated he would appeal to all North Danville residents for co-operation and aid in establishing the center.

Other community centers will be established as rapidly as suitable quarters and personnel can be secured, Mr. Graves said. Personnel for these projects are being furnished by the Danville WPA office.

Activities of these centers will include play programs for pre-school children, handicraft classes for all ages, social recreation, table games, dramatic clubs, minstrel clubs, athletic clubs, and small orchestras.

Danville, Va., Register  
January 11, 1936

## NEGROES AND LEGISLATION

The Richmond Times-Dispatch notes with pleasure the concern the State Administration has shown for the welfare of the 650,000 Virginia Negroes. Its own genuine interest in their welfare leads it to itemize the special gains represented by the budget for the next biennium. Included is \$240,000 for new buildings and equipment at the Central State Hospital for Negroes at Petersburg. For additions to the Industrial Farm for Women in Goochland that will provide quarters for Negro women now in the State Penitentiary, the sum of \$71,200 is provided. Provision for graduate study at the Virginia State College for Negroes is made with an appropriation of \$23,000. About this last-named appropriation, more will have to be said. It is insufficient for the carrying on of any graduate work of importance.

We take as much pleasure in noting these appropriations, however, as does the esteemed Times-Dispatch. But what we should like to see is a more deep-lying legislative concern for Negro welfare. Specifically, we should like to see the loopholes in banking and insurance legislation that permit the systematic exploitation of Negroes and poor white people, tightened up to prevent unfair practices. It should be made impossible for questionable building and loan associations to systematically extort money from Negroes by making them loans on terms that it is practically impossible for them to ever meet—whether these associations are operated by Negroes or by white people. It should be made impossible for insurance companies to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars every year under circumstances which give the Negro no protection, as in the case of lapsed policies on which payments in arrears are made. That is the kind of concern that we would note with most pleasure.

## IN SHAME . . . .

The case of Junius Johnson, who together with his wife and five children, two of whom were ill, were evicted from their home on Nine Mile Road in bitter cold weather, transported in a truck twenty-five miles and then jailed present the most revolting incident yet disclosed in connection with the farce called relief in Richmond. It is inconceivable how any decent community should have stomachached for so long period of time such tyranny, arrogance, incompetence, discrimination, and mal-administration as have been exhibited by the Social Service Bureau which administers this so-called relief. The Johnson case now adds the world cruelty to the list of misdeeds which can be justly charged to this "burden to the city", and we are appropriating the term used by the Director of Public Welfare in an attempt to justify his cruel exile order.

What difference did the extreme cold, the snow and the illness of two destitute black children make? This public welfare man must relieve Richmond of its burdens, the common dictates of humanity to the contrary notwithstanding. The waste, duplication and swollen pay roll of this bureau of mercy imposes no burden on the city. It is only the poor, distressed and unfortunate to whom the bureau doles out a paltry allowance hardly sufficient to sustain life which constitute this burden of which the director complains.

This is typical, however, of the New Deal's relief plan. It proves the charge made recently that the bread of the poor is being mixed with the poison of politics. It is a grim contradiction to the president's oft made assertion that 'no American shall go hungry, cold, shelterless and unclad while he is in office.'

It exposes the hypocrisy of the New Deal's "more abundant life."

The Johnson case rivals in ruthlessness and heartlessness the savage treatment accorded Negroes on the peonage farms and plantations in unspeakable Georgia and Mississippi. Richmond should hang her head in shame.

# WORK BEGINS ON VIRGINIA HOUSING UNIT

*Call*  
**Homes for 110 Families to  
Be Provided in Low-  
Cost Project**

*Sub-36*  
**NEWPORT NEWS, Va.**—(ANS)—Representing the first of its kind in the United States, the Aberdeen Road Resettlement Administration housing project got under way here Monday, Feb. 24 when a preliminary force of 30 men began clearing the site preparatory to beginning actual construction. *Kansas City, Mo.*

The 200-acre site, which will eventually blossom into an independent community of 110 model homesites exclusively for Negroes, is located on the Aberdeen Road about four miles from the city of Newport News, about eight miles from Hampton in Elizabeth City county.

Unique because the entire personnel connected with the project from the resident engineer and general superintendent of construction down to the unskilled laborers, are Negroes, the setup is being studied by authorities of the Resettlement Administration and others partly as a test program to determine whether or not other such projects, already planned or under consideration, may be handled likewise.

**Censorship Cloaks Operations**  
Although a strict veil of secrecy and government censorship cloaked most of the operations connected with the project, many interesting facts have been gathered from a visit to the scene of operations.

In charge of clearing away the underbrush and foliage preparatory to actually beginning construction is J. F. Rousseau of Chicago, general superintendent of construction. Mr. Rousseau arrived in the city last week direct from Washington, together with Charles S. Duke, projects engineer; C. V. Smith, resident engineer; P. M. Cox, procurement officer; J. F. Wyche, and a trio of civil engineers, all of whom are Negroes.

This corps of engineers, which began the huge task of surveying the site Monday morning, are R. L. Berry and A. H. Andrews, both graduates of the college of engineering, Howard university; and W. C. McNeill, an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania.

The group is expected to remain here until the project is completed.

The local committee which is largely responsible for the experiment being tried here, is headed by William M. Cooper, head of the extension department of Hampton institute.

## Low Cost Housing

Present plans provide for the erection of 110 homes from four to six rooms each on the 200-acre plot, with the construction of a church, school, and community house also included in the plans.

Each home is to be set on a plot of ground 75 by 300 feet, and will provide garden space for the occupant.

The while idea is in line with the Administration's plan to provide low-cost, first class housing to the rural-urban industrial or farming resident.

When the work of clearing away the tract has been completed, actual construction work on the homes will begin, Mr. Rousseau said.

When the entire supervisory and clerical personnel is assembled, it was stated, it is expected to number between 40 and 60 persons. The exact number of men to be employed on the project is not known, but it has been estimated that the work will keep between 200 and 300 men busy for the better part of a year.

**DANVILLE, VA.  
REGISTER**

**MAR 24 1936**

## THE NEGRO PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Judging it by the record of its first year's performance, the Negro Progressive League of Danville represents a type of organization that may well serve as a model for other Southern communities and that can render distinguished service in the betterment of race relations. It represents the thesis we have so often defended: that the hope of a solution of many of the most vexing of the racial problems lies in the shifting of a larger share of the social responsibility for Negro social problems to Negro leaders. Here that leadership, as represented by the Progressive League, has been assumed, but the shifting process has been going on for several years. If the depression performed no other service it distinctly informed every citizen of the United States that there are no color lines when it comes to the question of the relief load or public welfare problems and it was a natural thing that it should turn to Negro leaders

to help it solve problems of the Negro community in the best interests of public welfare. The relation was, in almost every case, wholly unofficial and represented by service on social work or public welfare committees. Nevertheless, this cooperative spirit made good and it will mean something in the future.

The membership of the colored civic league of Danville is composed of teachers, doctors, lawyers and well trained laymen. It includes graduates of such institutions as Harvard University, University of Chicago, Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, and Virginia State College for Negroes. At its first anniversary meeting held Sunday afternoon it took account of credits established. During the year leaders of the League helped the School Board to realize that in spite of what appeared to be a miscalculation, the amount provided for the Gay Street School could not be reduced. The school represented minimum requirements. Members of the League worked with members of the Board, who were cooperative, in an effort to solve the problem. By getting a helping hand from the Council the School Board was able to carry on with the building program as planned. The cooperation of the Negro Progressive League at a critical stage was of considerable value. It has helped with the establishment of a colored day nursery for children and is helping with the problem of undernourishment by supplying milk and food.

The League has already placed some emphasis on the necessity for vocational training for Negro boys and girls. The Register hopes it will keep this objective in mind during the coming year. The reason that crimes against property are so numerous among the members of both the white and colored races between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five (nineteen is the age at which this crime is most frequent) is that many at this age have learned nothing that has enabled them to acquire property and to satisfy fundamental needs of personality, through lawful and socially useful means. In Danville, as in other Virginia cities, there is no skilled labor to do the work that is to be done here by the trades, and yet there are nearly two hundred able-bodied Negroes unemployed for several months every year.

*Danville, Va., Register*

*March 24, 1936*

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Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1936

Virginia.  
6

# Red Cross Kickoff On Armistice Day

*Journal and Guide*  
11-24-36  
To Organize City For  
Drive To Last Until

Thanksgiving

The colored auxiliary to the Norfolk Chapter of the Red Cross, under whose auspices the colored division of the annual Roll Call will operate, will begin its activities at the kickoff meeting scheduled for 8 p. m., Wednesday of this week, Armistice Day, at the division headquarters in the Metropolitan Bank Building.

The Roll Call is to last from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving. Some of the workers for the drive received their kits and material at a meeting held at the Bute Street First Baptist Church on Monday night. However final plans were delayed pending the general meeting on Wednesday night. Eugene West presided at this meeting in the absence of the chairman of the drive, David Alston, who had to leave the city because of death in his family.

Roanoke, Va., World News  
November 27, 1936

## Toys Are Distributed In Colored Nursery

Few studies of world peace and friendship topics show such prompt and tangible results as those demonstrated by the primary department of the South Roanoke Methodist church here Wednesday.

The children of that department, under the superintendency of Mrs. Paul Berger, became greatly interested in the colored children of Roanoke when they studied, during November, as part of the semi-annual World Freindship unit of the Sunday school, the subject, "Our Negro Children".

Told of the WPA nursery school for colored children, they set to work and made toys, scrap and song

books, baskets and dolls, and on Wednesday afternoon took them to the little colored children of the nursery, who range in age from two to six years, and who are cared for by the school while their mothers are at work.

Mrs. Berger led the children in a short devotional service, in which the group sang, first separately and then in unison. Both white and colored little faces were very serious, and the spirit of fellowship and of Thanksgiving was obviously present.

The WPA colored nursery school is located on McDowell avenue, N. W. Some 20 children are listed on its rolls.

RICHMOND, VA.  
NEWS-LEADER

APR 3 - 1936

# Elderly Adviser Consulted by Negroes About All Subjects of Government Aid

Born in Gloucester.

## Official Position Follows Twenty-Five Years of Social Work.

When Negroes want help from the federal government—whether it be WPA employment, WPA projects for their communities, or just some useful information—the man they seem to turn to most often these days is T. C. Walker, adviser and consultant on Negro affairs for the Virginia emergency relief administration.

In his office in the WPA building here Mr. Walker studies Negro affairs in Virginia and makes recommendations to the state administrator for projects which "maybe the folks hadn't thought about." At the same time he answers innumerable inquiries from members of his race all over the state who may want to know about projects or jobs for their communities or just about such important matters as the state divorce laws.

For more than twenty-five years the elderly Negro has been active in Virginia as a "self-appointed social worker." After the emergency relief administration was organized in the state his services were enlisted as adviser on Negro affairs. With the reduction of the relief administration's regular activities, he became adviser to the works progress administration on Negro affairs.

Now he travels from one end of the state to the other, studying Negro affairs, lending help and encouragement, and making recommendations to Administrator W. A. Smith.

His big problem is to get Negroes interested in the opportunities offered them by the federal works and housing programs.

"If Negroes could be encouraged to save their money, buy land, and become home-owners," he said today, "they would be self-respecting and self-reliant citizens and we could pull down all the jails. They wouldn't be needed any more."

Down in Gloucester county, where Mr. Walker was born and reared and practiced law he has long been active in the Gloucester Land and Brick Company, a mutual improvement organization devoted to developing home ownership among Negroes. Largely through the work of this company Mr. Walker said,

conditions of Negroes in Gloucester have become better than in any other place in Virginia.

The Negro adviser divides his admiration for the new deal program between the WPA and the federal housing administration. Both are making better citizens out of the people of his race, he declared.

One of the great advantages of the WPA, as far as the Negroes are concerned, he pointed out, is in the work being done to train young men for the trades. Graduates of Hampton and Petersburg are in charge of projects all over Virginia devoted to instructing Negroes in vocational work.

Some one taught plumbing, auto repair work, and such trades, while others have the advantage of white collar projects in clerical, literary and artistic work.

The latest count showed that approximately 15,000 Negroes are employed by the WPA in Virginia. This represents about one-third of all the men and women on WPA rolls. To keep these workers contented and happy, William A. Smith, state WPA administrator, welcomes the suggestions of this 72-year-old Gloucester county Negro, who since his graduation from Hampton institute in 1883 has devoted his long life to social welfare work.



T. C. WALKER.

## A Valuable Negro Citizen

**A** LONG and useful life dedicated to the welfare of his people will be fittingly recognized tonight at Ebenezer Church, when THOMAS C. WALKER, distinguished Virginia Negro, will be tendered an appreciation service by members of the white and colored races.

If every county in Virginia could have had the benefit of a man such as THOMAS WALKER, the level of Negro citizenship in the Old Dominion would be higher today than it is. While he has found time to travel to all parts of the Commonwealth in the interest of Negro welfare, and is now an important cog in the WPA, Gloucester County has been the chief beneficiary of his indefatigable efforts.

Mr. WALKER's work has been directed especially toward making the Negro a home-owner. "If Negroes could be encouraged to save their money, buy land, and become home-owners," he said recently, "they would be self-respecting and self-reliant citizens and we could pull down all the jails. They wouldn't be needed any more."

The high percentage of home-ownership among Gloucester Negroes and the low percentage of such Negroes on relief, testify eloquently to the salutary results achieved there, largely as a result of Mr. WALKER's efforts. Those efforts have been facilitated through the formation of the Gloucester Land and Brick Company, a mutual improvement organization which aids Negroes to acquire homes.

Tonight's ceremony will be an appropriate method of recognizing the remarkable accomplishments of the man who was the chief force behind this movement in Gloucester, and who is still an active, constructive force for better Virginia citizenship, despite his 72 years. THOMAS C. WALKER has our good wishes for many more years of usefulness to his people and his State.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader  
April 29, 1936

### "LAWYER WALKER."

A great audience last night spent three hours and a half in a Richmond church eulogizing a quiet, kindly Negro lawyer, but had it devoted twice that time to its pleasant task it could not have done full justice to the remarkable achievements of THOMAS C. WALKER.

This Gloucester Negro—known to thousands as "Lawyer WALKER"—realized twenty-five years ago that the problems of the betterment of his race had to be met by efforts on many fronts. In the earliest days of the old state board of charities and correction, predecessor of the state department of welfare,

THOMAS C. WALKER caught the vision of Dr. J. T. MASTIN, father of state welfare work in Virginia. Those who were privileged to share in those activities will never forget how often and with what wisdom THOMAS WALKER lent himself to the public service. As one went about Virginia visiting jails and almshouses or studying the difficult question of tuberculosis or of child placement, it was extraordinary how frequently one crossed the path of THOMAS WALKER. At his own expense and often on his own initiative, he would travel to help this school or to organize that charity or to advise with puzzled members of his race who sought the better protection of their children. He had nothing personally to gain in a financial way, nor did he covet the first place in assemblies. If ever a man has been actuated in Virginia by pure love of God and of his fellow-men, that man is "Lawyer WALKER."

Today, after two decades and a half, his eye is as keen, his energy as great, his social vision as sure as it was when he first dedicated his leisure to the advancement of his race. If, as we hope, the Negroes of the Old Dominion realize the immense progress they have made in almost every direction in twenty years, we cannot think of a single man to whom they can attribute quite so much of that progress as to THOMAS C. WALKER. In the measure and in the spirit of his service, he is one of the great Virginians of his day.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch  
May 4, 1936

### Negroes and Gambling

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—No doubt the cultivated, intelligent and Christian white people of this community must be embarrassed to learn through the medium of the information bureau, Times-Dispatch, Washington, D. C.: "It has been estimated that every year Americans

buy from \$8,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 worth of bona-fide sweepstakes tickets and \$5,000,000,000 in fake tickets."

In view of what is going on today among colored people in this community, it may be observed that the sporting factor is not restricted to white people, but is a very large factor in the lives of a vast multitude of colored people, whose sporting proclivities include all forms of gambling from the "numbers" racket to the Stock Market.

The public may not know, generally, that the black man is such a good sport. But, as a matter of fact, many

normal-minded Negroes, men and women, earn a livelihood as players, solicitors, writers, runners or agents in nearly all gambling set-ups in Richmond. They induce gullible working people to hazard their small earnings on the "numbers," in the hope of bettering their condition. The one incomprehensible thing is their enthusiasm for the "numbers," when not one Negro understands the game, or knows how to beat it, including all the writers, runners, etc.

No census of Negro sports is taken, but were it possible to ascertain the amount of money lost on the "numbers" alone by the colored people of Richmond in a single year, it would, no doubt, pay off all of the mortgages on all of the Negro churches in Richmond, and have a goodly sum left over.

In case the above observation is not sufficiently grave to create alarm on the part of moral leaders, a broader observation may be cited. Could an accurate accounting be made of the combined monies spent,—for sweepstakes tickets and wagered on the "numbers," policy, lotteries and other gambling devices by the entire colored population, it probably would in a few years aggregate in dollars and cents enough to wipe out the Negro slums in Jackson Ward, without aid of funds from the Federal Government.

It is obvious, therefore, that the worst evil which afflicts the local Negro, and retards his progress, is due to himself. For example, the factors above commented on cannot be charged to segregation, discrimination, jimcrowism or the white man's rancor of race prejudice.

The time has come when Negro leaders must face the facts, must have intelligence enough to solve the problems of the Negro's own making. Especially must they make a conscientious effort to eliminate this sporting factor, or at least fight it with every weapon in their power.

THEODORE W. JONES.

Richmond.  
Danville, Va. Register  
August 6, 1936

### A MEMORANDUM ON PROGRESS

The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce has been one of the most successful agencies of big business in the South. Looking through our files for a lost paper the other day, we discovered a document that helped us to understand why the prestige of this business organization has grown steadily in the South and in the nation during the past fourteen years. It was the first annual report of Major Leroy Hodges to the board of directors, delivered in 1924. It contained this paragraph:

Housing among the Negro industrial workers of the State is deplorable in many communities, and the best interests of all Virginia and of the local communities of the State can be served by bringing about better living conditions among the colored population of the State. Such an accomplishment will be in the interest

not only of greater industrial efficiency, but also will promote better civic, health, and moral conditions in the industrial areas of the Commonwealth.

Few people in this State had, at that time, discovered the relation that exists between public improvements in the Negro sections and good morals and good business in the community. Housing conditions of the Negro population in some of the industrial communities have changed for the better since Colonel Hodges made his first report to the board of the State Chamber. In most of them the change has not been marked, but in nearly every city in the State there are now men who see the relation between miserable housing in one section and good health in the other. Soon no decent industrial community will permit its Negro workers to live in the shambles which were once accepted as a matter of course. The paper we brought forth from our imperfect filing system was an example of business pioneering in Virginia. It was one of the first statements of principles made by Colonel Hodges in the development of a business philosophy that has made the State Chamber of Commerce a vital force in the improvement of social government in Virginia. It has been good business for big business.

RICHMOND, VA.  
TIMES DISPATCH

MAY 6 - 1936

## The Fairbank Report

THE FAIRBANK report on the City Department of Public Welfare is not without its good points, but it ignores some of the central theses in the HOEHLER report drafted in March by FRED K. HOEHLER, director of the American Public Welfare Association, and a nationally recognized authority in his field.

Perhaps the most serious criticism made by MR. HOEHLER concerned the inadequacy of the relief standard maintained in Richmond. That standard was described as incompatible with health and decency. The FAIRBANK committee recommends that the rent of persons on relief be paid "whenever deemed necessary."

It is impossible to say what, if anything, this means. While the committee apparently feels that payment of rent is a proper charge against relief, for it speaks emphatically of the demoralizing effect which the fear of eviction must have upon a family which is dependent upon the public for support, it is unwilling to make the specific recommendation that rent be included in all relief budgets. It states that inclusion of this item would mean almost doubling the total relief bill.

The latest available calculation of the cost of rent to Richmond families on relief is \$10 per month for Negroes and \$15 per month for whites. Does the FAIRBANK committee argue that these families are now getting an average of only slightly more than \$10 and \$15 per month, respectively, for all purposes? If so, added point is given the HOEHLER findings that the relief standard here is entirely too low for health and decency.

These amounts are to be contrasted with the \$35 per month paid common laborers on WPA projects, \$52 paid semiskilled laborers, \$68 paid skilled laborers, and \$75 paid professional workers. MR. FAIRBANK's statement that an increase of \$10 to \$15 in the cost of maintaining each family drawing city relief would virtually double the cost of maintaining those families, is a sad commentary on Richmond's concern for its destitute citizens. We do not see how such a miserably low standard can be countenanced by the city.

The FAIRBANK committee's recommendation that rent be paid for all these families "whenever deemed necessary" will be of

great help to the unemployed, provided it is taken seriously by the municipal authorities and is not simply a gesture. Much depends on the interpretation placed on the word "necessary."

The committee's approach to the question of additional case workers seems slightly askew. It recommends such employment, but states that "considerable expense" would be involved. We are not sure that such would be the case. The most expensive kind of relief is relief distributed without proper advance case work. It is wasteful and inefficient. The addition of a sufficient number of properly trained case workers might save money, and it certainly would increase efficiency. It would do

much to insure that those who get relief actually need relief. Unquestionably there are those drawing it now who do not need it.

We find it impossible to understand the committee's attitude toward an improved personnel. Progressive municipalities nowadays regard personnel as among their most important problems, and they install personnel standards throughout all departments. The ANDREWS report estimates that about \$100,000 a year could be saved in this way in Richmond. But the HOEHLER recommendations as to the installation of proper personnel procedures in the Department of Public Welfare is apparently regarded as worthless by the committee.

We find the FAIRBANK report disappointing in some respects, therefore, and fairly adequate in others. We concur in its dictum as to the efficiency and disinterestedness of DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER and MISS GEORGIANA SINCLAIR. We do not think it is sufficiently concerned for a better personnel, or better accounting, or sufficiently insistent upon a higher standard of relief. It magnifies a hypothetical relief cost, conditioned upon complete withdrawal of Federal relief from Richmond, into an impending menace, when there appears to be no likelihood that the Federal Government will stop giving relief at any time in the measurable future.

## Poindexter Is Recreational Institute Head

Institute Expected To

## Aid Church Hill Residents

RICHMOND—John M. Poindexter, well known Richmonder, has been named to head a Colored Recreational Institute that is to be located at Twenty-fifth and T Streets, it was announced this week. Mr. Poindexter previously made a survey and a thorough study of the area interested in the property. According to information received, the program planned will be carried out with the financial and moral support of both white and colored Richmonders.

The institute will offer a rather comprehensive recreational program consisting of moving pictures, sewing and cooking classes and all kinds of athletic games. Membership fees are only one-cent a day. It is expected that the greater portion of the maintenance of the institute will be taken care of by public contribution. An extensive membership campaign will be launched according to Mr. Poindexter, August 1 and will continue for 60 days.

The opening of the Institute will offer Church Hill residents an outlet for recreational activities. At the present no form of recreation is provided for that section of the city, although a good portion of the city's colored population reside there. The plot of ground in question consists of several acres and it is believed that when it is properly developed it will offer Richmond one of the most unique centers that it has ever witnessed.

## Landscaping Is All That Remains To Be Done On Aberdeen

## Brick Homes Have Been Under Construction For Months

Journal and Guide Bureau  
NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The first section of the Aberdeen road resettlement program will be completed within a month, with the final levelling of the landscape adjacent to the brick buildings.

Brick homes have been under construction several months on the road where the government purchased 200 acres of land from the Old Dominion Land company to erect 100 homes, each with ap-

proximately two acres of land. No frame-work can be observed now.

Practically all homes will be completed soon from appearances. From observation, however, considerable work remains to be done in providing lanes between homes and entrances from the road to the site of the homes.

The homes present a creditable setting, however, and when completed, will form a community of home facilities for Negroes of this area interested in the property.

The program represents many months of preliminary effort on the part of government agents in this section. The total expenditure runs well over \$700,000 and the program when it was begun was the first Negro resettlement project of its kind in the United States.

## Housing Project At Newport News Makes Progress; Enlarged

Staff Correspondence

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.— The first and only federal suburban housing project for Negroes is progressing so satisfactorily that before the year is over families will be moving into the first unit of model homes. Resettlement Administration officials predicted here last weekend during a press conference and tour of inspection.

Originally confined to the 72 homes now under construction on a 200-acre plot four miles from this city, the project in the past few days was enlarged by the purchase of 240 adjoining acres of property at a cost of \$42,300. The original plot cost \$10,000. It was wooded. The just-bought acreage is largely cleared and under cultivation. This property is on the opposite side of the road from the original plot.

The second construction phase, to start in a few weeks, will involve 38 homes and the final phase, not yet authorized formally, an additional 95, making a grand total of 205 homes which will accommodate five to seven persons, be equipped with hot water heating systems, electric refrigeration, and garage-workshops. The entire project is not expected to be completed for another year. With each home goes approximately a half acre for intensive gardening.

The entire 440 acre project will

cost an estimated \$575,000, perhaps more. The price of the individual living units will be determined by their prorata cost. Officials here for the press conference estimated this figure will approximate \$3,000.

## FORTY YEARS TO PAY

Purchasers will be given 40 years to pay, the financing to be arranged at the low interest rate of three per cent. If the dwellers desire, the homes will be completely furnished—the cost of this item being

added to the total and payable at three per cent interest over the forty year period.

A visitor going to the project for the first time will be unprepared for the scope of the experiment, the structural quality of the homes, and the easy to visualize beauty of the finished landscaped project.

After the construction is completed the property will be turned over to a community association for handling. This will put the property back on the local tax lists. All purchasers will become members of the association, which will be chartered under the laws of Virginia. It will be a non-profit making organization and the charter members will consist of three homesteaders and two Resettlement Administration officials.

The project was originally one of the Federal Subsistence Homesteads unit of the New Deal, and came under the authority of the Resettlement Administration when

the former was liquidated about a year ago. A local sponsoring committee consisting of leading citizens of Hampton, Newport News, Phoebus and vicinity led the movement to secure the housing project here.

#### SPONSORING COMMITTEE

At present the local sponsoring Friday, consists of the following:

T. C. Erwin, chairman, principal Elementary School, Newport News; William M. Cooper, secretary, head, extension service, Hampton Institute; Dr. Arthur Howe, president, Hampton Institute; L. F. Palmer, principal, Huntington High School; John Smith, business men; C. E. Freeman, secretary, local Longshoremen's Union; the Rev. A. A. Galvin, pastor, First Baptist Church, Newport News; L. E. Wilson, secretary, Peoples B. and L. Association, Hampton; and Don A. Davis, head accountant, Hampton Institute.

There are now on file 250 applications from families desiring to purchase the model homes. Of these 212 have been investigated and on preliminary and incomplete checkups 150 have been found acceptable. An official of the family selection section of the Resettlement Administration will arrive within two weeks and applications will be officially opened.

#### SELECTION OF RESIDENTS

During his stay here applicants will be interviewed and there will be visits to their homes. Applicants must be of age, American citizens, have incomes not lower than \$850 annually and not above \$1,300. The project is designed to aid those not able to make the initial payments on homes available through private channels.

Those with children are preferred. It will be the aim of officials to diversify the residents—drawing upon numerous occupational groups. Personality and character will count, as will the applicant's employment record. Those mind turning professional."

with some rural or farm background will be preferred, although this is not necessary. To make the investigations as impartial as possible two investigators will file separate reports.

#### HOMES DESCRIBED

About the homes themselves—they are modern in every respect. The architecture is "Williamsburg colonial," as one official stated it. He explained that the restoration activities at nearby Williamsburg influenced the architecture. Being colonial there is something of severe simplicity about the exteriors but they are more than attractive.

The homes are built in two-family units, being connected in the center by garages which will also serve

as workshops and porches. The buildings are brick-veneered and will be trimmed outside with green and ivory. There will be screened porches. The very latest type of metal insulation will aid in keeping out the cold or heat, as the seasons dictate.

#### INTERIOR DETAILS

In the interior—there are on the first floors a combination dining room-kitchen, living room which can be converted at night into an auxiliary bedroom, and bathroom. Upstairs are two bedrooms, one larger than the other. Throughout there are ample closets and cleverly contrived wall or attic storage chests. The kitchen has ample built-in cabinets, concealed hot water tank, electric stoves, the compact heating unit, and various other household aids.

Officials described the homes as providing maximum accommodations for a minimum of upkeep costs. There are variations in the interiors of the homes but the equipment and appliances are identical. There are ample windows. Sleeping accommodations are ideal for a family of four or five, and by a combination use of the living room a maximum of six or seven can be taken care of in each home.

#### MODELS READY SOON

Two of the houses will be finished and completely equipped and furnished as models within a month, it was stated by the officials.

In the unit now under construction an area has been preserved for a trade center, where will be located stores, beauty parlors, barber shops, the post office, gas stations—whatever the community needs and supports. These will be either cooperative or privately operated, as the homesteaders decide. The trade demands of the prospective residents are now being studied to determine the type of establishments to include in the trade center. There will be a community center and athletic field.

#### EDUCATIONAL SETUP

The question of schools and policing are yet to be considered finally, it was stated. They will be matters for the management division, the homesteaders themselves and local authorities to decide. There will also be home economics and agricultural units, to be set up and conducted in close cooperation with Hampton Institute. Here residents will get the latest methods of housekeeping, cooking, gardening and craftsmanship.

No name has been selected for the community. It is popularly known as the Aberdeen Road Housing Project, but officially it is listed as the Newport News Negro Suburban Housing Project.

#### ALL-COLORED STAFF

Its engineering, administrative, clerical, and skilled and unskilled workers are entirely colored.

It will have a colored manager, W. R. Walker, Jr., of 2004 Marshall Avenue, Newport News, who was recently appointed. C. D. Smith of Washington is resident engineer. R. P. Jackson of Des Moines, Iowa, is the general superintendent of construction.

There is an appointive staff of 47 and a construction crew roll of 410, with 379 actively employed as of last week. The men received a total of over \$17,000 at pay time Thursday.

#### BEGUN IN FEBRUARY

Work actually began on the project on February 19, this year. First construction pictures were published in the Journal and Guide a few days later.

At present the brick work and other major construction is nearing the finishing stages on the first unit of 72 homes.

The recently purchased acreage is largely under cultivation. The original plot was wooded. In clearing this area trees were left so as to fit in with the landscaping scheme. The streets are wide. Macadam roads will be built, and concrete sidewalks. In the center of each street will be a landscaped parkway.

The individual gardens will extend to the rear of each home and be abutted by the gardens from the next street. These gardens can be operated either privately or cooperatively. They are designed to provide recreation and help cut the cost of living.

#### PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The main idea of the project is to put stable, regularly employed, and ambitious families into decent homes and get them out of the run-down, ugly, unhealthy, and old fashioned houses and tenements of virtual slum areas. The purchase terms are the most liberal available. The Federal Housing Administration plans call for a higher interest rate and a shorter period to pay.

There are at present 3 suburban projects accommodating 1,000 families each, and 134 smaller projects having quarters for 25 to five hundred families.

The Washington officials attending Friday's press conference were L. B. Walton, acting chief of the special planning division of the Resettlement Administration; Miss Dorothy McKinnon, special representative of the management division; Raymond Reynolds, representing the construction division and James Starkey, senior project planner in the planning division.

#### SUITABLE UTILITIES

Controversy arising over sewer-

age disposal at the Swantown housing unit, a non-federal project nearby, prompted some parties to raise a question about that point with reference to the Aberdeen Road project. In reply, the visiting officials declared that utilities will include electricity, water from Newport News, and a central sewage system.

It is planned to install a disposal plant. The outlet will run down from Newmarket Creek to Back River and into Hampton Roads. Plans for this system are being completed.

"We recognize that there has been a great deal of controversy over sewage disposal in this section," Mr. Walton said, "and we are doing everything to perfect a system that will be satisfactory to all concerned. If necessary we will run a pipe line out in to Hampton Roads to protect oyster beds."

## Social Security Needs to Be More Inclusive

*Journal and Guide*  
THE deadline of December 5 for the filing of applications for benefits under the Social Security Act draws attention again to the measure's benefits and inadequacies, and to the short-sighted failure of those in power in Virginia to enact a state law which would qualify Old Dominion workers for unemployment compensation benefits that otherwise they will not receive even though they must contribute the federal taxes. 12-5-36

The eligible persons' social security account is being set up as of November 24, 1936. Their obligations, rights, and benefits are too complicated for discussion in detail here. Elsewhere in this paper will be found an article summarizing these phases of the act, and we advise our readers to secure the informational literature available at post offices, regional Social Security Board offices, or the SSB headquarters in Washington, D. C.